The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY OCT. 5, 1892. NO. 27

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRESSMAKING, CUTTING AND FITTING.
PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
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Juniata House, MAPLETON, PA.

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

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No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
...l dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

THE THREE BIRDS.

"Fly over the mountains," I said to the dove,
"O'er the fields of barley and hay.
And bring me the talisman flower of Love."
But the dove sighed, "It's too far away!"

To the eagle I said, "On thy valor I count
That shall steal me Love's flame from the sky;
Spread thy pinions to reach it, and heavenward mount!"
But the eagle replied, "It's too high!"

To the vulture I cried: "What is left wilt thou spare
Of this heart that can still hope and wait?
Then tear out the rest, for her image dwells there!"
But the vulture made answer, "Too late!"
—Florence Henniker in Temple Bar.

MR. SMITH'S PLAN.

When Augustus Smith was engaged as a clerk by the great banking firm of Brown & Blue he did not show any of the ingenious traits of character that subsequently made him famous. He was just an ordinary appearing young man and rather pale. He had a pair of shrewd, sharp gray eyes that might express much or little, just as it happened.

Young Smith worked hard and faithfully at his desk for a long time before he happened to come under the notice of the senior member of the firm. Brown was a man who fully realized his position in the financial and social world, and was never better pleased than when others did the same.

It did not take Smith long to discover his employer's weakness. And when he had discovered it he resolved to make use of it to his own advantage. Consequently he managed affairs so that he was obliged to come in direct contact with the senior member of the firm. That gentleman took no particular notice of the young man at the time, but Smith did not despair. He contrived other little schemes whereby it became necessary for him to speak with the old gentleman, and the result was that Brown soon knew and began to notice him.

Smith made the most of those encounters, so that in a comparatively short time Brown began to think that Smith was a promising young man. He never made any boasts or took advantage of the senior member's regard, so that it only increased with time. Small wonder was it then that when Brown's private secretary died he chose Mr. Smith out of all his employeeq to fill the place. It was in his capacity as private secretary that Smith first called at his employer's home. Smith noted the evidences of wealth and wondered when he, too, should be able to maintain such an establishment.

One evening Smith accompanied his employer home from the office. A knotty financial problem had come up late in the day which needed to be settled before the next day. Brown did not care to attack the matter by himself. Blue was out of town, and there was no one left for him to call upon but Smith. And had he but acknowledged it to himself he believed that Smith's brain would work quicker and clearer than that of any one else connected with the place.

That was an eventful evening for Smith. In the first place he met the banker's daughter, and, having met her, immediately lost his heart. But he did not lose his head, which was one of the strongest points in this young man's composition. Smith had never been known to lose his head under the most trying circumstances. The present instance was no exception to the rule. Smith's heart beat so hard he thought every one in the room could hear it, but Smith's brain was cool and calm and calculating as ever.

Just what impression he made on the young woman at that time he never knew. But upon each subsequent call he made at the house he was careful not to lose any ground.

Matters went on thus until Smith had declared his passion for his employer's daughter. She was a little shocked at first, though she had suspected that he loved her. She told him that she could not tell if she cared for him, and intimated to him that, as matters stood at the time, it was rather presumptuous in him to ask her. But she was so considerate as to promise not to tell her father of what his private secretary had said—at least not then. Smith's spirits were low, but his brain was active. And his active brain evolved a scheme which brought about the result he wished for.

He knew a pilot on one of the pilotboats and proceeded forthwith to call upon him and request a service. He told the pilot what he wanted and that gentleman readily fell into the scheme. Smith also called upon the agent of a steamship line and obtained the agent's permission to sail down the bay on one of the big steamships.

The same evening Smith called upon his lady love. His visits at the house never excited comment, because he generally managed to have some little business to perform in the library. He repeated his declaration of love and asked the object of his affections to marry him. She refused. Smith uttered a farewell and departed.

The next day he asked the senior member of the firm for a month's vacation. Brown was inquisitive, so the young man told him that he wanted to take a run over to Europe and see some of the sights. Brown was somewhat taken aback, for he always had an idea that his private secretary spent every cent he made about as fast as he could make it. When Smith told him that he had plenty of money with which to bear the expenses of the trip the old banker was more than pleased. He had been thrifty himself and liked to see the same trait in his employees. And Smith wondered what his employer would say if he knew his private secretary's financial condition at that moment, for he had nothing more than his week's salary in his pocket.

Two days later all Smith's companions in the office stood on one of the Hoboken piers and shouted and screamed and waved their hats at Smith as he stood on the after deck of a big ocean liner. They had come to see him start for Europe. The last they saw of him that morning Smith was waving his handkerchief to them from the vessel's side. And all the while he smiled in the happiest manner imaginable.

When the steamship had passed down the Narrows and got out near Sandy Hook a pilotboat came flying up to her side. The steamship slackened speed, the pilotboat ran close under the side, and Smith was lowered to the deck of the pilotboat, where his friend greeted him warmly. An hour later and Smith was ashore at Sandy Hook. From there he made his way to the Atlantic Highlands, where, at a modest little hotel, he engaged a room for a month.

It was a week later that the banker was one night asked in a casual way by his daughter as to the whereabouts of Mr. Smith.

"Why, bless me," he replied; "I forgot to tell you, didn't I? Smith has gone to Europe. I wish he had remained at home, because I miss him very much."

When Miss Brown had been informed as to young Smith's whereabouts, she was displeased. She did not really think he could go off in that fashion, with just a calm and formal goodby, she told herself. The more she thought of it the less she liked it. When three weeks had gone by she was quite sure she had never meant to say "no" to Smith when he asked her to marry him. "If he'd only come back!" she would say to herself. "I never knew how much I cared for him until he went away."

One evening her father came in and said:

"Well, Smith will be back tomorrow and I'm glad of it. The business hasn't been run so smoothly since he went away."

From her father Miss Brown learned that the private secretary was expected in on one of the French steamships, and that most of the clerks in the banking house were going to the dock to meet him.

The French steamship which came up past Sandy Hook that morning was slowed down long enough to take aboard a pilot. And with the pilot came aboard another gentleman who, the pilot said, was a friend of his. The other was Smith, who had only that morning left the small hotel at which he had been staying and got aboard the pilotboat. He was attired in the costume usually affected by tourists. He had grown stouter and become bronzed during his stay at the Highlands.

When Smith had been greeted by his friends in the office the senior member of the firm invited him to dinner. He marked, and with approval, that Smith seemed more anxious to talk about business than the places he had visited in Europe.

They had reached the house, and Smith was passing toward the library, when he suddenly came face to face with Miss Brown.

"Oh, Gus—Mr. Smith," said she, startled for the moment into betraying herself, "I'm so glad that you have come back—because—because papa has missed you so much," she added. But Mr. Smith did not believe it was altogether on her father's account she was glad he had returned, and later in the evening inquired more particularly into the matter.

A short time afterward the signs on the banking house were changed. Thereafter they read, "Brown, Blue & Smith, Bankers."—New York Evening Sun.

With His Uncle.

Brace—Among my dearest treasures is a watch my father carried when he was a young man.

Bagley—Would you mind letting me see it?

Brace—Certainly not; but it is temporarily in the possession of my—er—father's brother.—New York Sun.

Her Second Life on Earth.

"I see some one has been telling the *Globe-Democrat* that he remembers a previous life on this earth," said Isaac G. Foster. "I have met several people who profess to retain shadowy memories of a previous existence, but the most remarkable case I know of is that of my daughter.

"Twelve years ago I resided in Effingham county, Ill. I there buried a daughter named Maria, who was just budding into woman hood. The next year I removed to Dakota, where I have since resided. Nine years ago another daughter was born, whom we christened Nellie, but who has always persisted in calling herself Maria. She says that the name belongs to her, as we used to call her Maria. Some time since I returned to Effingham county to settle up some business, and took Nellie with me. She not only recognized the old home, but many people she had never seen, but whom my first daughter knew very well. A mile from the old home was a schoolhouse where Maria had gone to school. Nellie had never seen the schoolhouse, yet she described it accurately. She expressed a desire to visit it. I took her there, and she marched straight to the desk her sister had occupied saying: 'This is mine.' It seems like the dead come back from the grave but her mother will not have it so. She says that if that is true, she has but one child, and that God gave her two. I do not try to explain it."

"In God We Trust."

The motto, "In God We Trust," which is now stamped upon all gold and silver coins of the United States, was suggested by a farmer living in Maryland. This conscientious Christian gentleman thought that our currency should indicate in some way the Christian character of our nation, which he argued would be best done by putting a motto on our coins, expressing a national reliance on divine support in governmental affairs. It was in 1861, when S. P. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury, this man wrote to Washington respecting his pet idea.

His letter was referred to Mint Director Pollock, who discussed the question in his report of 1862.

Pollock and Chase were in favor of introducing the motto at once, but Congress gave the suggestion no attention whatever.

In the next annual report Director Pollock again referred to the matter, this time in firm theological argument, saying, "The motto suggested, 'God Our Trust,' is taken from our national hymn, 'The Star Spangled Banner;' the sentiment is familiar to every citizen of our country; the time is propitious; 'tis an hour of national peril. Let us reverently acknowledge His sovereignty, and let our coinage declare our trust in God."

A two-cent bronze piece was authorized by Congress to be coined the following year, and on April 22, 1864, the first United States coin was stamped with the legend, "In God we trust."—*Selected.*

A Home-made Cleaning Fluid.

For information we give the following recipe for making a cleaning fluid, recommended by a correspondent of the *American Agriculturist*, for cleaning a carpet of grease spots:

Shave two ounces of white Castile soap into a pint of water, and set over the fire until it has dissolved; then add two more quarts of water, two ounces of ammonia and one ounce each of glycerine and ether. Let it cool, and cork up tightly in bottles. When you wish to use it shake up and put a teacupful into six quarts of water; sponge with a piece of flannel and rub dry with a clean piece. To clean a very dirty garment, with many grease spots, use a cupful of the fluid to a quart of water, and sponge afterward with clean water. This is a most excellent washing mixture in the proportion of one part of the fluid to twelve parts of water, for woolen and flannel dresses.

This, the correspondent says, is cheaper and more satisfactory than the purchased cleansing fluids and pastes.

The Power of Lightning.

On August 1, 1845, St. George's Church, Leicester, England, which was a new building, was entirely destroyed during a thunder storm.

The steeple having been burst asunder parts were blown to a distance of thirty feet in every direction, while the vane rod and top part of the spire fell perpendicular down, carrying with them every floor in the tower, the bells and the works of the clock. The falling mass was not arrested until it arrived on the ground, under which was a strong brick arch, and this also was broken by the blow. The gutters and ridge covering were torn up, and the pipes used to convey the water from the roof were blown to pieces. Mr. Bighton calculated the power developed in the discharge of the lightning which destroyed this church with some known mechanical force. He discovered that a hundred ton of stone were blown a distance of thirty feet in three seconds, and consequently a 12,220 horse power engine would have been required to resist the efforts of this single flash.—*Scientific American.*

A Wonder in Penmanship.

Philadelphia Press.

A Mr. Beedle, who formerly lived near Ottery, St. Mary, Liverpool, England, is credited with having executed the most wonderful piece of pen work in existence. He used a piece of common white cardboard, three and one-half inches square. On this small card the pen wizard wrote, without the slightest abbreviation, the whole of Goldsmith's "Traveler," "The Deserted Village," "Essay on Education," "Distress of a Disabled Soldier," "The Tale of Azim," and the same author's six essays on "Justice," "Generosity," "Irresolution of Youth," "Frailty of Man," "Friendship," and "The Genius of Love." In the center of the card he executed a perfect picture of Ottery church, all of the shades and lines being parts of the letters used in writing the above named pieces. This miraculous production was finished with the English national authem of "God Save the Queen." The margins, corners and spaces between the lines were embellished with seventy-two stars, fifty-one crescents and nineteen crosses; a mobled snake in pen penwork inclosed the whole of this most remarkable production.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Accepting the Democratic Nomination for President.

The Issues Upon Which the Battle Will be Fought Discussed.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The letter of ex-President Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States has been made public. It is as follows:

To the Hon. William L. Wilson and others, Committee etc.:

GENTLEMEN—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our Government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our Government can be ascertained and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americans must pronounce these false and mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free Government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the Government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great Nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of National objects, the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our Government, and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct application of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of Government.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for National growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil, been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf, the plea that our infant industries should be forstered, did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

These pretences should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are preeminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend the themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized cooperation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the Government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity which is the life of our Republic; and we shall fail to reach our National destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

Recognising these truths, the National Democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the Government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and National pride, and to point out a fair field where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

The administration and management of our Government depend upon the popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through Federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their Government. Such on attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendency of a discredited party in reckless disregaard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to Federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, National or State—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of Government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their Government. Therefore all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and uninvitiated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our National characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to governmental approval and endorsement.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our National pride and maintaining our National honor. Both their material interests and their National pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition; and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their Government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner, I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our Government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

If the action of the Convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored Nation. Yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

GRAY GABLES, September 26, 1892.

FAMINE is affecting the people of Guanahani, the first land of the New World to be trod by the feet of Columbus. The island has now about eight hundred people, most of whom are poor at the best of times, and are now additionally afflicted.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

40			
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 20	@	$2 25
Medium, 1891, choice	1 95	@	—
Pea, 1891, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, 1891, choice	—	@	2 75
Red kidney, poor to fair	1 75	@	2 60
Lima, Cal., per bush	—	@	2 00
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	1 80	@	1 85
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	24½	@	25
St. & Penn., firsts	22	@	23½
Western, firsts	22	@	23½
Western, seconds	20	@	21
Western, thirds	18	@	19
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	—	@	23
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	20	@	22
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, extras	22	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, 2ds	18	@	19
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	19	@	20
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	16	@	18
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	15	@	15½
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	16	@	16½
W. Factory, seconds	—	@	15½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@	15
	CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	10	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	10	@	10½
Full cream, good to prime	9½	@	9½
Part skims, choice	6½	@	7
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6
Part skims, common	3	@	3½
Full skims	1	@	2
	EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	22½	@	23½
Western—Fresh, fancy	21½	@	22
Fresh, prime	21½	@	21¼
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Green sorts, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Sweet varieties, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Bartlett, per keg	1 50	@	3 00
Seckel, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Common cooking, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Grapes, up river, Del., per lb.	5	@	7
Up river, Niagara, per lb.	3	@	4
Up river, Concord, lb	2	@	2½
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	1 25	@	1 50
Poor to fair	60	@	1 00
Plums, up river, per crate	75	@	1 25
State, 10 lb basket	40	@	70
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	5 00	@	6 25
	HOPS.		
State—1892, fair to choice	21	@	22
1891, prime	—	@	22
1891, common to good	17	@	21
Old odds	5	@	8
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	14	@	14½
Western, per lb	13½	@	14
Spring Chickens, local, lb	12½	@	13½
Southern per lb	12	@	12½
Roosters, old, per lb	8½	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	65	@	90
Southern, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 37	@	1 62
Southern, per pair	1 25	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
	DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys—Young, per lb	10	@	14
Old mixed weights	14	@	16
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., per lb	15	@	19
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	12½	@	13
Western, per lb	12	@	13
Ducks—Western, per lb	9	@	12
Eastern, per lb	16	@	17
Spring, L. I., per lb	17	@	18
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@	19
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 00	@	—
Light, per doz	3 00	@	—
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—State, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1 87	@	2 00
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	5 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 25	@	—
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
State, per bbl	—	@	2 25
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	1 00	@	1 25
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	1 00	@	3 50
Long Island, per 1000	4 00	@	5 00
Tomatoes, per crate	20	@	30
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	1 50	@	2 00
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl.	75	@	1 25
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
South Jersey, per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	75	@	1 00
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 35
Patents	4 25	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red	80¼	@	80¾
Rye—State	64	@	69
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	53¼	@	61
Oats—No. 2 White	38½	@	39
Mixed Western	38½	@	39½
Hay—Good to Choice	65	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	70
Lard—City Steam	7.20c	@	7.25c
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, City dressed	6	@	8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	$20 00	@	$45 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 00
Lambs, per lb	8	@	10¼
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 60	@	5 85
Dressed	7½	@	7¾

CARE OF THE INDIANS.

Commissioner Morgan's Report to the Interior Department.

He Recommends That the Indians be Made Self-Supporting.

General T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his fourth annual report. The plan of detailing army officers to take charge of Indian agencies is discussed and disapproved. After careful consideration of the subject of law and courts for the Indians, the Commissioner concludes that it is not desirable to formulate any elaborate special system. The rules for the Indian courts have been carefully revised, giving to them larger jurisdiction and placing them on a higher plane. It is thought that these will serve for all practical purposes until the process of allotment has been completed.

The report discusses the question, What is an Indian? and opposes the application of the common law principle that the offspring of free persons follow the condition of the father in determining the status of the children born of a white man, a citizen of the United States, and an Indian woman, his wife. The Commissioner does not think that "children of such parents are, therefore, by birth not Indians, but citizens of the United States." "The law of descent," he says, "must be determined, not after Roman or English precedent, but in accordance with Indian usage and our American administrative sanction."

There are now in operation, or soon to be opened, twenty large training schools for Indians situated in civilized communities remote from the Indian reservations. Three years ago there were eight such institutions. When completed the total capacity of the twenty will be about 5000 pupils. The total enrollment of pupils in all the schools, Government and contract, for the year ending June 30, 1892, was nearly 20,000, an increase of more than 4000 within three years, or more than twenty-five per cent. Four years more at this rate of progress will see practically all Indian children gathered into schools.

Rapid progress has been made during the year in allotting lands to Indians. A careful survey of the entire work accomplished, in progress, and yet remaining to be done, shows that the allotment of land to all the Indians to whom application of the severalty law would be for their interest can be completed within the next three or four years, with the possible exception of the Sioux Indians. Reports from Indian agents regarding the effects of allotments upon the Indians are, on the whole, favorable.

A system has been established on the Indian reservations of opening and constructing roads and highways similar to those in use among civilized communities. The sum of $200,000 is being expended on the Crow reservation in Montana in the development of a system of irrigation, and more than $50,000 is being expended for the same purpose on other reservations. An irrigating canal is building through the Fort Hall reservation. Ten thousand head of stock cattle have been purchased and distributed among the Sioux Indians, who are taking a lively interest in stock raising.

Tables are given showing that nearly 2000 Indians receive regular stated wages from the Government for services performed, and that, including those employed at irregular labor, an aggregate sum of nearly $400,000 a year is paid out for Indian labor. Most of the money is being as well expended by the Indians as it would be by any other class of people.

The Commissioner recommends the gradual reduction of rations until the Government ceases to issue to the Indians anything in the way of food or clothing, and substitutes for such issues cash payments for whatever may be done. He also recommends that the reservation of the Navajoes be carefully surveyed, and that steps be immediately taken to construct a system of irrigation that shall render the reservation capable of supporting properly the large body of Navajoes who make it their home.

There has been a decrease in the annual cost of Indian administration, except in the items of the purchase of lands from the Indians and in the matter of education. There has been a steady increase in the amount of money appropriated for schools, but the Commissioner insists, with great earnestness, that this sum should be still further largely and rapidly increased. The Commissioner recommends the entire divorcement of Indian affairs from party politics, the enlargement of the authority everywhere of the Commissioner, and the building up everywhere in the Indian service of the merit system.

RETURN POSTAL CARDS.

Designs Approved for the Domestic and the International Forms.

In a few weeks the new return postal card will be placed on sale at all postoffices. The two designs, one for the domestic and the other for the international postal union service have been approved by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and the work of printing and distributing the cards will be pushed with vigor.

The half of the double card containing the message to which a reply is desired, is three and a-half inches wide by five and a-half inches long. At the top of the card and a little to the left of the centre are engraved in three lines, one above the other, the words: "Postal Card with Paid Reply," "United States of America," and in smaller type, "This Side is for Address Only." In the right hand upper corner is a vignette of General Grant encircled by a frame bearing at the top the legend, "Message Card," and at the bottom "One Cent." At the lower left-hand corner are the words, "Detach Annexed Card for Answer."

The whole is enclosed in a tasteful border. The face of the return card, in general effect, is similar to the message card. Instead, however, of the words "Postal Card With Paid Reply" at the top of the card, are the words "Reply Postal Card." Over the vignette of General Grant the words "Reply Card" are substituted for "Message Card."

The international card is somewhat smaller than that for domestic use. In the border at the top of the card appears the words "Postal Card With Paid Reply" and their French translation "Carte postale avec reponse payee." A design at the top of the card contains the words, "Universal Postal Union" and "United States of America" with their French equivalents. A liberty head occupies the right hand upper corner with the legend "Two Cents."

In all other essential particulars the domestic and the international cards are very similar. Black ink will be used on both. The message card and the card for reply form one piece of cardboard folded together and creased on a line between the two where they are to be separated when the reply is sent.

Four Railroads Overlooked.

"Strange that four railroads, one a belt line, and two fuel-oil pipe-lines, nine miles from Chicago, should have been overlooked," said Jay A. Dwiggins & Co., when they laid out the town of Griffith. Four factories located, houses and stores sprung up at once.—Chicago News.

But 7½ per cent. of Bulgaria's population can write or read.

Why Mothers Delight In It.

Because it is the only remedy known that will cure a severe case of croup in half an hour. *It does not cause vomiting*, nor does it stupify the brain, as nine out of ten cough compounds do. Oh, yes! Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure is a blessing to every household. Sold by prominent druggists. 50c. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

There are 3,600,000 men in standing armies.

Just What Is Wanted.

Business is alive to a great coming event, and in the hurly-burly of its preparations for the Columbian Exposition in 1893, too much is already seen on the the streets of a fanciful or amusing nature, both superficial and catch-penny. There has been observed a void in the line of the strictly useful, combining therewith instructive object lessons and the beautiful in art. Books there may be by the score, but the experience of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia shows that the mass of these were mere trifles and unserviceable. The horde of visitors were ever at loss for a handy pocket guide of official stamp, not only reliable, but pleasing and always fit to keep. Just what is wanted of this unique kind has happily already made its appearance, and we have before us "THE OFFICIAL PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION," illustrated from Water Color Drawings.

This Portfolio is a rare and beautiful exponent of the main architectural features of the Great Exposition at Chicago in 1893. The fourteen magnificent structures are faithfully exhibited, while the Bird's-eye View gives a realistic glance at the lay of the grounds, with their principal buildings, lagoons, etc. The illustrations are exact reproductions, in water color effects, of the original drawings, made especially for this purpose from the official plans, by America's best known water color artist, Charles Graham. The pictures, therefore, are not only official, but they are genuine works of art, and competent critics pronounce them to be equal to the finest productions of a similar kind of the famous art centres of Europe.

A copy of this exceptionally fine production will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps by The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

ANYONE would be justified in recommending Beecham's Pills for all affections of the liver and other vital organs.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

"August Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immedaite relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

The hypophosphites of lime and soda combined with cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion improve the appetite, promote digestion, and increase the weight.

They are thought by some to be food; but this is not proved. They are tonics; this is admitted by all.

Cod-liver oil is mainly a food, but also a tonic.

In Scott's Emulsion the cod-liver oil and hypophosphites are so combined as to get the full advantage of both.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Dissolves Gravel,

Gall stone, brick dust in urine, pains in urethra, straining after urination, pain in back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease,

Tube casts in urine, scanty urine. *Swamp-Root* cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint,

Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the Bladder,

Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

TERRIFIC wind and snow storm prevailed on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, the wind reaching a velocity of 100 miles. Wire communication with the Glen House and the Summit was cut off and trains could not get down the mountain on account of snow and ice.

AS the result of a quarrel about $75 Frederick Mellenburg, a septuagenarian, murdered his wife, seriously shot his stepdaughter and committed suicide at Paterson, N. J.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL was renominated at the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention at Boston.

THE New York People's Party State Convention was called to order at Syracuse. Nominations were made as follows: For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Lawrence J. McParlin, of Lockport; for the electoral delegates at large—Thaddeus B. Wakeman, of New York City, and I. E. Dean, of Honeoye Falls.

CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR EDGARTON arrested at Philadelphia, Penn., six conspirators who have succeeded in robbing the mails of over $10,000 worth of articles of all sorts. The men were drivers in the employment of the Union Transfer Company, engaged in driving the mail wagons between the Post-office and the railroad stations.

MRS. J. B. TONER and her six-year-old daughter, Annie, were burned to death in their home in Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

THE woolen mill of Sayles & Jenks at Warren, Mass., and the buildings attached were burned. The loss is estimated at $800,000. The large plant of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at Elizabethport, N. J., was for the second time within two years partly destroyed by fire. Loss, estimated at $250,000.

THREE men were drowned in an attempt to run the rapids in the Connecticut River a few miles above Turner's Falls, Mass.

THE freight steamer H. M. Whitney, of the Metropolitan Line, was sunk by collision with the steamer Ottoman, of the Warren Line, in Boston (Mass.) Harbor. That same day the steamer Watertown was burned in Boston Harbor; a woman was fatally injured.

THE dedication of the Matthew Thornton monument, erected by the State of New Hampshire and the town of Merrimac to the memory of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, took place at Merrimac.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, of Ithaca, N. Y., has sold to the Chippewa Logging Company 109,000 acres of pine land for a consideration of $841,706. The lands are situated in Price, Taylor, Chippewa, Barron and Ashland Counties, Wisconsin, and have been a prize long sought by lumbermen.

TWO men were killed and five injured at Horneville, Penn., by the premature discharge of a blast. Two men were fatally burned by an explosion of gas at the Edgar Thompson steel works, Pittsburg.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass., opened its 256th year with the largest attendance in its history.

A PUSHER engine was blown to fragments by the explosion of the boiler while standing on a side track near Grove Summit, Penn. Engineer Wise and Fireman Flynn were literally blown to pieces.

GENERAL T. MORRIS CHESTER, colored, died at the home of his parents in Harrisburg, Penn., a few days ago at the age of fifty-eight years.

CHIEF JUSTICE PAXEN, of the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court, issued warrants for the arrest of every member of the famous Advisory Board of the Homestead strikers on a charge of high treason.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by Daniel G. Griffin, of the Democratic State Committee, and Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine, arrived in New York City from Gray Gables on the Fall River steamboat Pilgrim. He held conferences with many of the National and State leaders.

South and West.

FOUR Chinese have disregarded the circulars recently issued by the Chinese Six Companies, and have been registered at San Francisco, Cal., under the Geary Registration Act.

THE Wisconsin Supreme Court rendered a decision declaring the apportionment made by the extra session of the Legislature invalid.

THE Connecticut Supreme Court decided in favor of the Republicans in the contested election cases.

A NUMBER of extensive mountain fires raged from Tin Cup to Texas Creek, Col., and fully twenty square miles of valuable timber land were burned over.

THE residence of Samuel Atkinson, near Telloup, Kan., was struck by lightning, and Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and their two children were killed. The house was burned.

THE Spar City stage was held up about twenty miles from Creede, Col., by a lone highwayman, armed and masked. He made a dozen passengers pass by him in single file and disgorge the contents of their pockets. From the driver, Mash Pemberton, he secured $160. The mail pouch was rifled.

IN the first heat of the great free-for-all pace at Terre Haute, Ind., Mascott made the mile in 2:04, thus beating the pacing race record.

THE South Carolina Republican State Convention met at Columbia. A full set of electors was nominated and a platform adopted. No State ticket was nominated.

THE famous signal station building at the summit of Pike's Peak, Col., has been burned. While the building was used by the Weather Bureau it was the highest point of observation in the United States.

J. W. SMITH fatally shot his wife and cut his child's throat at Uestella, Col. The child is dead. Smith is in custody. No cause is assigned.

Washington.

THE Secretary of the Interior has approved the allotment of lands to the Seneca Indians and the eastern band of Shawnees in the Indian Territory. There are 175 of the former and 250 of the latter, who will receive sixty acres of land apiece, and, in some cases, an additional eighty acres, where the land is used for grazing or is not fertile.

THE Interior Department announces that the Cherokee Commission has opened negotiations with the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians for the sale of their reservations in Indian Territory.

UNDER the authority conferred by the last naval appropriation bill, providing for the construction of two new vessels for the navy, one a sea-going battle ship of 9000 tons' displacement and one an armored cruiser of 8000 tons' displacement, proposals have been issued by the Navy Department for their construction.

ORDERS have been issued from Washington to have all the vessels of the Bering Sea fleet repaired for sea service immediately upon their arrival at San Francisco. This is done in order to have these ships ready for any emergency in the absence of the vessels of Rear Admiral Gherardi's special squadron.

THE last jacket has been placed on the great thirteen-inch gun being made at the Washington Navy Yard, and the rifle is now nearly complete. It will weigh 158,000 pounds and will throw a shot weighing 1100 pounds that will penetrate 26½ inches of solid steel.

ALL the great naval Powers and many of the smaller ones to whom invitations were sent by the State Department to participate in the naval display in New York next April have accepted the invitation and have signified their intention to send some of their latest constructed vessels to take part in the exercises.

SENOR DE LOPEZ, the new Spanish Minister, was formally presented to the President by the Secretary of State. The usual courtesies were exchanged.

THE President accepted the resignation of Judge Lorenzo Crounse as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect immediately.

THE following appointments to fill existing vacancies were made: Orlando H. Baker, of Iowa, Consul at Copenhagen; Ransom F. McCrillis, of Massachusetts, at Denia; John H. Drake, of South Dakota, at Kehl; John C. Sundberg, of California, at Bagdad; A. H. Lowrie, of Illinois, commercial agent at Friedberg; John P. Eirich, of Ohio, at St. Pierre; Jasper Smith, of the District of Columbia, at Turin. Mr. Baker fills the place of Consul Rider, removed for peculation.

Foreign.

THE British Consulate at Mozambique has reported to the Foreign Office the drowning of an exploring party of two Englishmen and five Germans at the mouth of the River Moma.

BY the explosion of a boiler in the sawmill of Joseph Lalonde at Embrum Village, Canada, Pierre Stone and J. B. Lazure were instantly killed and five others badly injured. The mill is a total wreck.

THE Italian Parliament has been closed by royal decree.

ALDERMAN KNILI has been elected Lord Mayor of London, England.

NEWS has been received at Cape Town, South Africa, that Captain Buckley, of the bark William Halles, Greenport, Long Island, N. Y., and his wife, have been murdered at sea.

THE ports of Nicaragua were closed to the world on account of the feared invasion of cholera.

GENERAL CARL MULLER died a few days since in Hanover, Germany. He was ninety-nine years old, and the last of the German officers who fought at Waterloo.

THE Pan-Presbyterian Council at Toronto, Canada, closed its session.

THE cholera situation in Europe is much improved.

COLUMBIAN STAMPS.

New Series to be Issued to Mark the Discovery of America.

The Postoffice Department has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps, to be furnished by the American Bank Note Company of New York under a contract just signed. The denominations of all of the series have not as yet been fully determined upon, but they will embrace all of the present series and probably some others.

The new stamps will be of the same height as the present series, but twice as long, the increased size being thought necessary in order properly to display the illustrations. These are intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, and several of the illustrations have already been decided upon. These are the "Discovery of America by Columbus —First Sight of Land;" "Columbus's Fleet at Sea," from Revista de la Mina; "Landing of Columbus," after the Van der Lyn picture in the United States Capitol; "The Santa Maria," Columbus's flagship, after Alfred Harrisse; "Columbus Asking Aid of Queen Isabella," and "Columbus Reciting the Story of His Discovery to Ferdinand and Isabella on His Return From His First Voyage." On one of the denominations will appear a portrait of Columbus.

It is expected that the entire series will be put on sale January 1, 1893, and during the succeeding year will entirely supersede the present series. It is expected that the net revenue to the Government from the sale of these stamps will be very large, and that their sale to collectors will largely exceed any previous issue. It is also believed that this issue will greatly stimulate interest in the exposition, both abroad and at home.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Record of Industries Established During the Past Three Months.

The Manufacturer's Record, of Baltimore, says that during July, August and September there have been organized in the South 564 new industrial enterprises. During the corresponding portion of last year the number of new enterprises was 728, or 164 more than this year. The total for the first nine months of this year is 2036 new establishments, as compared with 2472 for the same period of last year. The smaller number of new enterprises established in the South during the past three months does not, according to the above authority, indicate an unsatisfactory condition of industrial affairs in that section, but, on the contrary, it shows an exceedingly healthy state of affairs, inasmuch as the people of the South are gauging their work by their means. During the past summer Southern manufacturers, merchants and planters have been reducing their expenditures rather than incurring obligations beyond their ability to settle promptly.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Seven Lives Lost by the Bursting of a Boiler.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred in Force & Dickinson's stave mill at Staples, a small village on the Leamington and St. Clair Railway, four miles from Comber, Canada. Seven men were instantly killed, one was fatally injured and about twenty others more or less severely hurt.

The cause of the explosion is not definitely known. Some contend that the exploded boiler was old and not fit for use, while one of the employes of the mill says that it was in good running condition, but that he believes that scales had formed on the plate and interfered with the working of some of the valves.

The boiler was carried fully two hundred feet, passing in its flight between two residences. Bricks and other debris were scattered in all directions, but the houses in the neighborhood escaped with a few broken windows.

Once Was Enough for the Monkeys.

"I once went up the Amazon and Orinoco rivers on an animal-capturing expedition for the late P. T. Barnum," said Dick Cowper, an old showman. "I got quite a collection of snakes, birds and monkeys. I hit on a novel plan for the capture of the latter and it worked like a charm.

"A monkey is a greater imitator than a Chinaman. He will do anything he sees done, and that is what gets so many of his kind into the cage. I rigged up an electric battery and attached to it an apparatus that would allow a score of the simians to get hold of it. I then took a party of natives and went into the forest where there were troops of monkeys. We put the apparatus down, attached the wire, and removed the battery to a considerable distance. The natives then took hold of the apparatus, danced and yelled, then retired. The monkeys made a dash for it. Half a dozen caught hold, and I turned on the current. They began to shriek and squirm, but the others thought their performance a part of the programme, and fairly fell over each other to get hold of the machine. I could have stuck the whole troop in they could have got hold. We then made a descent on them with sacks, and soon had a score of them corralled.

"But it would only work once. We tried it a month afterward at a point fifty miles distant, but not a monkey came off his perch in the trees. They viewed the proceedings with curiosity, but without any desire to imitate our war dance around the machine.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Stone and the Metal Ages.

Man, during the "Stone Age" lived in caves dressed in skins and made weapons from flints with which he fought the animals existing at that time. He was, perhaps, a cannibal, yet he made fires, instruments of offense and defense, adorned himself with rudely carved beads to show his political or religious views, and buried his dead in caves with religious ceremonies.

During the "Metal Age" tools were made of a better character. Villages were built on piles driven deep in the lake bottoms, and cloth was woven and made into garments. Several kinds of animals were domesticated, and numerous articles of ornament were manufactured. Wheat, barley and oats were cultivated. The baker's art was discovered. Glass was found, and some fruits stored for winter use. And after iron had been added to the list of metals already known, civilization advanced rapidly.—Detroit Free Press.

The "Seven" in Neck Vertebræ.

In a recent study of the anatomical structure of the neck, writes the author of "Curious Notes," I was struck with the remarkable fact that men and animals alike are almost invariably provided with seven neck vertebræ or segments. Man thus possesses this number in common with the giraffe, whose extraordinary elongation of neck is produced, not by the introduction of other vertebræ, but by the greater length of the normal number—seven. The only exceptions to this rule of seven are found in two species of sloth, one of which has six and the other nine vertebræ, and in the Sirenia or "sea cow," a species of whale, which is also provided with a six-segmented elongation or extension of the spinal column.

In view of the fact that the seven invades every department of life, is it any wonder that the Orientals have founded a regular system of philosophy based upon that mystic number.—St. Louis Republic.

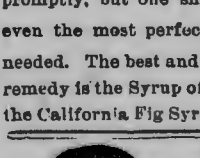
Amount of Salt in All Oceans.

Expert hydrographers and others of a curious turn of mind and a faculty for figuring on things that seem impossible of solution have concluded that the water of the oceans and the seas of our globe hold not less than 60,000,000,000,000,000 tons of salt in suspension! If these figures are correct and the oceans should be entirely dried up, there would be a deposit of salt 450 feet deep over every foot of the great basin! If taken out and spread upon what is now dry land it would give us a salt covering nearly 1500 feet thick.—St. Louis Republic.

China's foreign trade last year aggregated $50,000,000.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.



Our Baby

Was a beauty, fair, plump and healthy. But when two years old **Scrofula Humor** spread over her head, neck and forehead down into her eyes, one great sore, **itching and burning.** Hood's Sarsaparilla gave her new life and appetite. Then the humor subsided, the **itching and burning ceased,** and the sores entirely healed up. She is now perfectly well." I. W. FREDERICK, Danforth St., near Crescent Ave., Cypress Hills, Brooklyn.

Emma Frederick.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, billiousness, nausea, sick headache, indigestion.

N Y N U—40

J. A. Johnson, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Cost and Cure.

For 10 Years.

POTTSTOWN, PA.

I was a sufferer from neuralgia for ten years; tried all kinds of remedies without relief, and had given up all hope. I tried a bottle of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

and it effected such wonderful relief that I recommend it to all.

CHAS. LAW, JR.

One 1 Bottle.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

S.S.S. ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAINT.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type.
WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.

I HAD SCROFULA in 1884, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven bottles of S. S. S. I have not had any symptoms since. C. W. WILCOX, Spartanburg, S. C.

S.S.S. HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CHOLERA

Its Origin and History;

—ITS—

PREVENTION AND CURE.

An interesting Pamphlet mailed to any address on receipt of Stamp.

Dr. L. H. HARRIS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

N Y N U—40

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

—WITH—

JAPANESE GOLD PAINT

AND

STAR ENAMEL,

This Cut is ¼ size of Box.

ready mixed; anybody can apply them; produce wonderful effects for decorating chairs, tables, baskets, frames, flowerpots, bathtubs, vases, wickerware; in fact, anything and everything; 25c. each.

This Gold Paint is the most brilliant in the market; the Enamel produces a washable, porcelain finish. If your storekeeper does not handle same enclose 50c. and we will express, charges prepaid, 1 Box Japanese Gold Paint and 1 Can White Enamel, or 2 of either. These goods are not mailable and express charges too high to send less than 2 packages

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$5 to $15 per day, at home, selling **LIGHTNING PLATER** and plating jewelry, watches tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. Wholesale to agents $6. Write for circulars. H. C. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

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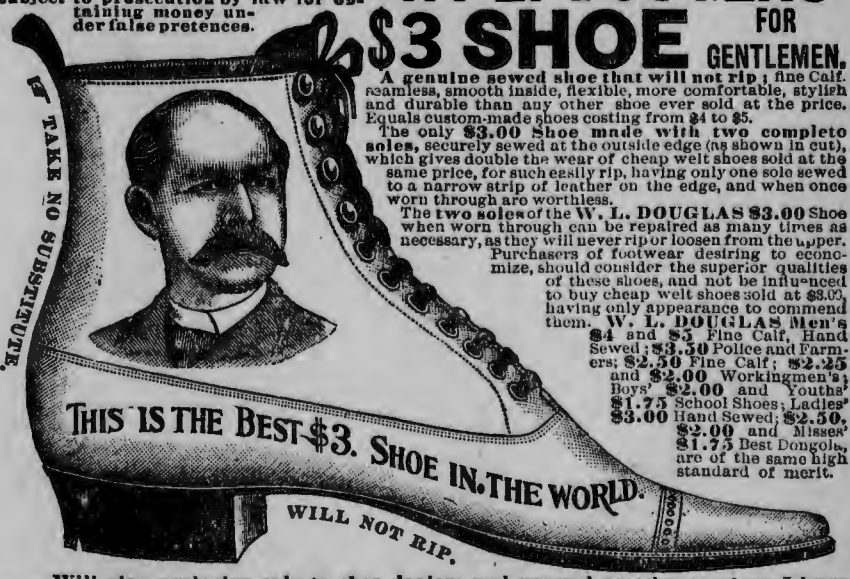
CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine Calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The only $3.00 Shoe made with two complete soles, securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless.

The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 Shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper. Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at $3.00, having only appearance to commend them. W. L. DOUGLAS Men's $4 and $5 Fine Calf, Hand Sewed; $3.50 Police and Farmers; $2.50 Fine Calf; $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's; Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes; Ladies' $3.00 Hand Sewed; $2.50, $2.00 and Misses' $1.75 Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit.

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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A Condensed Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge.

Being a handy Reference upon nearly every subject that can be thought of. Containing in a condensed form what can otherwise be learned only from a great many large Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, &c.

WITH A COMPLETE ANALYTICAL INDEX FOR READY REFERENCE.

EDITED BY THE ABLEST TALENT THE WORLD AFFORDS.

It tells about nearly every subject under the sun; and, instead of long and diffuse chapters it gives what nearly every one wants to know, in a very few lines. In reading nearly any book or paper there are frequent references to a thousand and one matters which the general reader would like to understand a little more about, and which, unless he has a large library of costly books to refer to, he can learn nothing; but here, with this one volume he can turn at once to the INDEX and find the page, and the whole thing is clearly and concisely explained. A very important feature of the book is, that in addition to every subject being carefully indexed by itself, so that any one word can be turned to at once, the reader will find everything relating to one general subject is *collected together under one General Classification.* For example: Mythology is treated of in one place, and everything about it is under one chapter, and where *Index* each individual character and reference is alphabetically found, thus enabling the reader to study the whole of Mythology, or to refer, at a glance, to any one mythological character, and learn all about it in one short paragraph. The same in History, Philosophy, Geography, Art, Astronomy, etc. Merely to give an idea of the more important matters we enumerate the following: Astronomy, Geography, Geology, Chemistry, Mythology, Vegetable Creation, Animal Creation, Language, Medieval Learning, European Literature, English Literature, Fine Arts, Ancient History, Medieval History, British History, History of all Nations. No one need ever be ignorant of any subject with this work at hand. Every person should possess a copy. As a rule encyclopedias and works of real valuable information have been the books most sought after, but, heretofore, they have been in too many volumes and too costly for the general reader; but here a book is published in ONE VOLUME, at a low price, within the means of all. SEE how thoroughly General Knowledge is covered: There are 238 paragraphs in Astronomy and Geography, 203 on Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Heat and Atmosphere; 138 on Light, Electricity, Magnetism, Matter and Motion; 165 on Vegetable and Animal Creation; 166 on Ethnology, Chronology, Language, Literature, etc.; 96 on Greek and Roman Philosophy, 57 on Medieval Learning and Arts, 119 on Literature, France, Germany, Spain, Italy; 384 paragraphs in English Literature and the Fine Arts, 90 on British Constitution and Law, 131 on Miscellaneous Subjects and Historical Explanations, 135 on Ancient History, Hebrews, Babylonians, Assyrians, etc.; 98 on Mythology and Grecian History, 48 on Ancient Greece—Credible History; 286 on Ancient Roman and Medieval History; 851 on History of All Nations. Here are some abbreviated extracts: Light travels 192,000 miles in a second—See page 50. William Shakespeare, the greatest of all poets and dramatists was born 1564; died 1616—page 143. The famous Spanish Armada was destroyed in 1588—page 330. Printing invented 1437 by John Gutteuberg—page 305. The Pyramids are monumental tombs of the Pharaohs, and are from 3,000 to 4,000 years old—page 237. Sound travels at the rate of 1,125 feet per second—page 49. Æsop, the famous writer of fables, was a Greek slave, who lived in the 6th century, B. C—page 103. Ambrosia, in Mythology, was the food of the Gods—page 248. The great earthquake which occurred at Lisbon, in 1755, destroyed 50,000 inhabitants in eight minutes—page 426. Solomon's Temple was destroyed in the year 70—page 280. Eye of a butterfly contains 17,000 lenses, each lens possessing the power of an eye—page 77. Earth's surface is 200,000,000 square miles—page 23. The Golden Age, Iron Age, Bronze Age, etc., were fanciful notions of the Greeks—page 242. Napoleon, born in Corsica, 1769; died 1821—411. Amazon River, South America; longest in the world; 4,000 miles; navigable 3,360—25. "Order of the Garter" was a knighthood, instituted 1344—122. Amazons were a nation of female warriors—243. Cressus, a king in Asia, renowned for his great wealth—243. Philosopher's Stone originated in Egypt, and supposed to convert baser metals into gold—117. George Washington, first President of the U. S.; born in Virginia, 1732; died, 1799—428. Bastile was a prison in Paris; destroyed 1789—407. Mariner's compass is a magnetized needle, invented 1260, by Marco Polo, of Venice—300. The atmosphere reaches to the height of 45 miles—47. The "Gordian Knot" was a knot tied by King Gordius of Phyrgia in the harness of his oxen—225.

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COMPLETE INDEX.

It is impossible for any intelligent person to open the book, on any page, without becoming interested. From beginning to end it is ONE CONDENSED MASS OF KNOWLEDGE, useful, instructive and entertaining. It covers almost the entire field of Learning.

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BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St. New York City.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

E. Guy Rex, of Mapleton, was in town on business last week.

T. A. Appleby put a new roof on his residence and store last week.

Prof. P. E. Taylor, ot McVeytown, visited in town on Saturday last.

Wilson W. Moorhead, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is in town visiting friends.

Saml. Smith and wife, of Harrisburg, are visiting Mrs. S.'s mother, Mrs. Galbraith, in this place.

Grant Saylor, of Altoona, perambulated the streets of this place on Saturday after an absence of several months.

J. Frank Adams, who has been located in Denver, Colo., for a year past, is home on a visit to parents and friends.

Philip Smith and wife, of Parsons, Kansas, visited in this place, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Stratford, last week.

Miss Emma Raymer, the obliging clerk in A. Etnier's store, is spending a vacation of several weeks with parents and friends in Lewistown.

The G. A. R. picnic at Woodvale on Friday was well attended, large crowds arriving on Seashore from points west of this as well as quite a number from the east. Quite a large number from Mount Union attended.

Thad. M. Mahon and W. U. Brewer, Esqs., of Chambersburg, Pa., republican candidate for congress and state senate, respectively, were in town on Wednesday and made the acquaintance of a large number of our citizens.

Frank DeFrehn and Miss Cora Smelker were married Wednesday evening last at 7.30 P. M., at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. W. L. Spanogle, of Pittsburg, uncle of the bride. A reception was tendered after the ceremony to which a large number of friends were united. The newly wedded couple lett on Philadelphia Express the same evening for a short tour.

John Gillam, of Lucy Furnace, died on Sunday morning last of typhoid fever, after an illness of about two weeks. The funeral took place on Tuesday from the house, the remains being interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery. Mr. Gillam was a brother ot Geo. Gillam who succumbed to the same disease several months ago at Lucy Furnace. The deceased leaves a wife and seven children and two brothers.

The most important social event that has transpired this season here, was the marriage of Miss Annie B. Stratford, daughter of Chas. Stratford, Jr., and Robt. M. Longacre, formerly of Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, at 7:30, P. M. The ceremony, which took place in the M. E. church, was performed by the Rev. C. L. Benscoter, assisted by Rev. J. Max Lantz, P. E., of Lewistown, and Rev. L. F. Smith, of Altoona. The church had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. Promptly at 7:30 o'clock the wedding march was sounded by Mrs. Kittie McBurney, assisted by Miss Rena Benscoter, and the bridal party was ushered in by the ushers of the evening, Messrs. C. M. Hildebrand and Theodore Sechler. Immediately following the ushers came H. W. McDowell and Miss Cora Ball, who proceeded to the altar and assumed their positions. Closely following in the wake of the first couple came A. Watson Fuller and Miss Lulu Withers. Scarcely had they assumed their positions until Ed. R. Stratford and Miss Tillie Faust made accessions to the bridal party, each with a beautiful boquet of rare flowers. Now came Miss Jessie Bathurst in the capacity of maid-of-honor, carrying a floral pillow. She proceeded to the altar where she awaited the bridal party who followed, the bride carrying a handsome satin Bible. Standing in front of the ministers, underneath an immense floral horseshoe, on which were plainly visible the letters, L.—S.," with beautifully arranged floral decorations to the right, and an exquisite bank of flowers to the left, the scene made was a most solemn and impressive one. The ring ceremony was used. After the ceremony was over the bridal party proceeded out of the church in reversed order, the bride and groom immediately following the ushers. The friends now repaired to Mr. Stratford's home on Railroad avenue, where a grand reception was held. The large house was filled to over-flowing with guests and during the evening two hundred and seventy-five persons sat around the festive board and partook of the good things thereon. Guests were present from Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Altoona, Tyrone, Lewistown, Logan, Shirleysburg, Newton Hamilton, and other places. The presents were many and varied, consisting in part of silver, China, glass and stoneware, lamps (one of which was a beautiful banquet lamp, linen (comprising table linen ot all kinds), bedspreads, table covers, pictures, vases, clocks (one of which was an eight-day clock with ebony case ot beautiful design), fancy work, rattan rocker, plush rocker, cutlery, brass kettle, roaster, in short, the most elaborate lot of presents that we have ever seen. Presents from those not in attendance were received from California, Oregon, Nebraska, New York and Indiana; also from Philadelphia. Rice, old shoes, laughter and good wishes deluged the bride and groom as they boarded Philadelphia express for a tour of the Eastern cities, as noted in a former issue.

Smith Valley.

Farmers are done seeding.

There is an abundant crop of acorns in this section.

Game is said to be very scarce and hunters very plenty.

The buckwheat crop is comparatively light per acreage.

J. Frank Wright has the largest crop of apples to be found in the valley.

Owing to the recent rains the wheat is getting a nice start. Happy thought for the farmers.

Ephraim Dell was the only G. A. R. representative from this valley at the picnic at Woodvale on Friday.

John Garman has purchased the Mrs. Butler property along Sideling Hill and moved his family thereto last week.

H. L. Beatty, of Altoona, is at his mother's home in this valley on the sick list. We hear he has something similar to ague.

The body of Clarence J. Wright was borne from the house to the place of interment by six of his cousins, aided by four cousins and two Sunday school class-mates.

Mrs. Anna G. Heck, who has been visiting friends in this valley for about three weeks, returned to her home in Three Springs on Thursday.

It is a great pity that the canine poisoner does not make a trip through this valley. This would save the lives of many sheep. S. P. Pheasant had about a dozen killed last week.

We are informed that a certain would-be young man of Cass township got so drunk during the absence of his parents that his sisters had to send for his mother to "settle" him. This happened just recently. Shame!

Prof. J. O. Smith, in company with Miss Rhoda Smith, both of Trough Creek valley, were visiting friends here on Sunday. They called upon Mr. Smith's father, D. L. Smith, who is suffering from a carbuncle on one of his fingers.

The following is by request of the undersigned: We desire to express our sincere thanks through the ITEM to our friends and neighbors who aided us so faithfully in our recent affliction and bereavement.

J. FRANK WRIGHT AND FAMILY.

T. W. Smith and wife, of Hare's valley, were summoned to Fulton county on Saturday to see Mrs. Smith's father, Mr. Peterson, who is very ill. E. C. Smith and wife are keeping house for them during their absence. News was received yesterday that Mr. Peterson was dead.

Our schools began on Monday. We have not heard how many pupils were enrolled in either, but venture to say there are many who should begin school at once who are not going yet. We hope to be able to report a better attendance this year than has ever been known in the history of either the Sherman or the Garfield school.

The lots were bought so readily in Bowman's chapel cemetery by persons wishing to bury their dead there that the trustees found it necessary to enlarge the yard to be able to accommodate the wants of the people. They therefore purchased more ground bordering the old cemetery on the north and marked off the new addition recently. This is a very beautiful site for burial.

Having been called to the valley to attend the funeral of their nephew, Clarence J. Wright, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., W. H. Wright, of Huntingdon, and T. J. and A. J. Wright, both of Dudley, together with their brother, C. G. Wright, of this valley, spent a portion of the afternoon with their mother and their brother, Abram Wright, who reside in this valley. Abram is in ill health, being troubled very much with asthma and heart trouble. Mrs. Wright is comparatively very hale for a lady of her age.

On Monday evening, September 26, after an illness of about ten days, the spirit of Clarence J. Wright took its flight from a world transient to a world of bliss eternal in the heavens, where it has been reclaimed by the God who gave it. Clarence was a young man of very excellent principles, never deviating from doing what he believed to be strictly right, whose greatest ambition was to do the will of his parents. During his brief sojourn in this life, he had by his honesty and integrity, surrounded himself with a large circle of acquaintances who will greatly miss him in daily life and above all in the Sunday school, where his place was seldom vacant. We would emphasize the declaration of one of his comrades who said, "He was a model young man." His last days were spent in much suffering. When asked by his father about his prospects for eternal life he answered, "Pa, life is sweet and I would like to live, but if it is God's will that I should die I am not afraid to go. I want you to meet me in Heaven." Clarence Jefferson Wright was the only son of J. Frank Wright and was born June 9th, 1876, and his age, therefore, was 16 years, 3 months and 17 days. He leaves behind to mourn their loss many friends, besides a father, mother and three sisters. The disease which proved fatal to him was appendicitis typhitis. Interment was made in the new addition of Bowman's chapel cemetery on the 28th inst. A funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Adams from Jer. 9, 21. "For death is come into our windows, and is entered into our palaces, to cut off the children from without, and the young men from the streets. The friends have the sympathy of all their many friends in their bereavement.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, A FARM in Union township (Hare's valley), about one mile west of Mapleton, and bounded by lands of Marion Robley, John Kilgore, John Shoop, J. M. Wakefield, and others; containing 225 ACRES, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and most of balance is well timbered; having thereon a Log Dwelling House, Log Barn and other buildings.

The farm is located near to a good market. Much of the cleared land is meadow land. There is a well of never failing water near the house and the Hare's valley creek runs through the place. There is a good orchard near the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, the remainder of the one-third at the confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest; the whole to be secured by judgment bonds of the purchaser.

A. W. SWOPE,
Sept.21, '92-3t. Admr. of Jacob Miller, Dec'd.

BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, ets., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING,
Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.
THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.
Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings
In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.
Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—
Half a million already sold.
Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

Have You Been In to See Us Yet?

Having been to New York we secured a lot of goods from Sheriff's sales, FRESH and NEW, at a ruinously low price, and will, as usual, give my customers the benefit. The goods are here for inspection and will be found to be just the same quality as those bought elsewhere at a much higher price. the only difference is the method of buying and then being

Satisfied with a Small Profit,

We name only a few of the many goods to partially illustrate the above ment: Wowen's Heavy Shoes 70, worth 90c. Kid Shoes $1, worth $1.20. Ladies' Whole Calf Skin Shoes, $1.55, worth $1.60. Best Oil Tou Button, $1.30, sold everywhere for $1.50. Men's whole stock English Kip Creedmore Shoes for $1.30. worth $1.50. Men's Fine Calf-skin Boots (lined $2.60. worth $3. Boys' Cashmere Hats 25c., worth 35c and 50c. Crush Hats 50c., worth 75c. Caps 10c, worth 15c, and 25c Caps worth 40c Men's latest style $2.00 stiff Hats for $1.69. Silk Umbrellos from $1 to $2, cheap at $5.50. Extra fine Table Linen at 42c, sold everywhere else at 50c., and other grades in proportion We can show the best line of

Babies' Fall and Winter Caps and Cloaks

in Huntingdon. Warner's Caroline Dress stays 20c a dozen, sold elsewhere for 25c. No. 9 Silk Ribbon 12c a yard, worth 18c; other sizes in same proportion. Our Web Flannels are here from 8c a yard up. On this lot alone we can save you 20 per cent., as well as on our Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Stationery, &c. An extra job lot of Table Knives and Forks at 48c, 65c, 80c, and $1.25 per set. The best Tooth Brush in the county for 10c, cheap at 15c. As we BUY FOR CASH we are compelled to SELL FOR CASH, but the customer always gets the benefit of the cash purchase.

Ladies' Coats and Haps a Specialty
in their season.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,
Opposite Opera House. HUNTINGDON, PA.

—GREAT—
REDUCTION
SALE!

Beginning with Sept. 1st,
—AND TO—
Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days
Two Car Loads of Wagon.
A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75
Silky & Walking Cultivators
135 Spring-Tooth Harrows
received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of
Eighty-Seven Plows,
I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,
shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,
Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bil and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Eill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Oct. 5, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Argument court next week.

—How will this town observe Columbus day—October 21st?

—Robert Parker, an aged resident of this place, is seriously ill.

—The schools of Union township opened last Monday morning.

—A number of coons have been caught in this vicinity recently.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—W. W. Woods, of Williamsburg, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Wednesday.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Mrs. Grace Lightner and son, of Huntingdon, spent a portion of last week with friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. S. W. Craig, of Huntingdon, spent a few days of the past week with parents and friends in Mapleton.

—A. B. Gillam has put a substantial plank walk in front of his store room on Main street, occupied by John G. Gillam.

—Pay your state and county tax before next Saturday if you wish to vote. Every good citizen should attend to this duty for himself.

—The history of Downs' Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and costs only 25 cents. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Dr. J. G. Spangler a few days ago brought to town one of the finest looking horses that has ever been in this neck of woods. He purchased the animal at Tyrone and naturally he is very proud of it.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, of Tyrone, drove to Mapleton last Friday and remained among their many friends until to-day. They will continue their drive to-day as far east as Burnham, Mifflin county.

—Miss M. E. V. Pardoe, for many years preceptress of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, died at Tokio, Japan, August 31st, to which place she went as a missionary about four years ago. She was a grand woman, quiet, unassuming and very pious.

—G. M. Spanogle, secretary of the Republican county committee, was home over Sunday. He informs us that the local campaign is making good progress and that reports from all parts of the county indicate the election of the full Republican ticket by large majorities.

—Miss Laura Gillam went to Tyrone on Sunday and will remain during this week with her aunt, Mrs. James S. Gillam, who has been seriously ill for some time. We are informed that the condition of the latter is somewhat improved, which her many friends here will be glad to hear.

—Wilson W. Moorhead, formerly of Mount Union, but who for the past two years, has been located at Flintstone, Georgia, spent last Thursday with friends in Mapleton. His health was not good during his sojourn in the south and he will probably remain in Pennsylvania for some time.

—Rev. F. H. Senft, formerly of Saltillo, who has been doing evangelistic work in Blair and Clearfield counties for the past three years, was on Tuesday of last week regularly ordained as a minister of the Baptist church. The ordination took place at Coalport and was participated in by members of four associations.

—Theo. N. Ely, general superintendent motive power Pennsylvania railroad, has issued the following notice relative to the appointment of a special agent to act during the World's Fair: Through the courtesy of the officials of the Smithsonian institution, the services of Mr. Elfreth Watkins, curator of the section of transportation and engineering of the United States National museum, have been secured, and he will, under the title of special agent, take charge of the collection, installation and care of the exhibit of the Pennsylvania railroad company at the World's Columbian Exposition. During the period he will be attached to this office.

—Dr. W. J. Campbell left on Monday to resume his studies at the Medico-Chirurgical college, Philadelphia. This is his last year as a student. The doctor is a very close student, a straight-going man, reliable and of excellent habits. During his vacation his practice was quite extensive and he was very successful.

—The Pennsylvania railroad grounds at this place have been greatly beautified during the past few weeks. A coat of limestone screenings has been distributed about the station and warehouse, and steps have been placed at the west end of the depot. Foreman Gillam has his division in better condition than it has been since the flood.

—Rev. Thompson Mitchell, D. D. and wife of Willlamsport, Pa., will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on October 20th. Dr. Mitchell was for ten years president of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, and many who were students during his administration propose to make him a suitable present on the occasion of his golden wedding.

—Engine No. 93, which was caught at Jackstown at the time of the flood, and which was used to such good advantage in transporting material between the wash-out at Vandevander's bridge and the Vineyard bridge, was demolished at Granville on Tuesday of last week. It was hauling a stock train east and ran into local freight which was crossing over at that point.

—The deer season opened last Saturday. Twelve of Mapleton's hunters went to Clear Ridge in quest of a trio of deer which have been sojourning there since in the early part of the summer. They succeeded in killing a fawn which when dressed and distributed yielded to each hunter between two and three pounds of venison. We are informed that Reuben Chilcote, of Smith valley, also killed a fawn the same day.

—Dr. Simpson says he has a chain of evidence by which he hopes to convict the villains (not the villain) who poisoned his dogs, and adds that a dog poisoner, actuated by a personal hatred of the owner, is about as low as humanity can get, and although the suspected parties are barriered with professional respectability and Christian pretentions, he will watch their future career for the maturity of their cowardly and dastardly instincts.

—Our townsman, David B. Miller, took unto himself a wife last Thursday, an account of which appears elsewhere in the ITEM, and by Friday night he concluded he was the best serenaded man who ever entered the matrimonial state. On Thursday night at Mill Creek the calithumpians were out in force. He and his bride came to Mapleton on Friday and scarcely had the shades of night fallen until there surrounded his house one of the largest and noisiest crowds of men, women and children that ever congregated here. Later the same evening the band serenaded him again. "Dave" is well liked here and everybody wishes him and his partner unbounded happiness.

—The woman's home missionary society of the Presbytery of Huntingdon met in the Presbyterian church in Tyrone on Wednesday last and continued in session two days. The meetings were largely attended and were very interesting. There was considerable business transacted and many able speeches were made. The committees on nominations reported all the old officers retained, Miss Bain, of Altoona, is to fill the place of Miss Hutchinson, resigned. Mrs. Russel, of Philipsburg, as vice president, and Mrs. Johnson, who has removed to Mississippi, was appointed vice president at large, to retain her connection with this body. The convention adjourned to meet next year in the First Presbyterian church of Altoona.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Eclectric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons and

Local Option and Compulsory Education.

Local option is the only form of prohibition that is a legal possibility in Pennsyl vania until five years have elapsed from the time the vote was taken on a prohibitory constitutiona amendment in 1889. The Pennsylvania W. C. T. Alliance already stands pledged to work to secure the passage of such a law by the next legislature. It is in itself a method of prohibition which commends itself very favorably to many temperance people, and if secured, would make absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic a possibility in the twenty-nine counties that voted in favor of the "amendment."

A compulsory education law is also believed to be a necessity by many good citizens who are appalled by the statistics of illiteracy in Pennsylvania, and who are confronted by social and labor problems that will grow in magnitude, as the uneducated children of foreigners grow up and are made voters in this commonwealth. Work along this line would also be entirely within the constitutional limitations of the W. C. T. Alliance, for it would be strictly evangelistic and temperance work. The many children now out of school can never read the Bible until they are taught, and never can know the truth concerning alcohol and its effects upon the system, unless they are compelled by law to go to schools where these things are taught. To prosecute such work as this successfully requires united, earnest effort, with good financial support.

The Pennsylvania W. C. T. Alliance is, by an article in its constitution, absolutely nonpartisan, and forever opposed, in principle and practice, to any endorsement of, or affiliation with *any political party* now in existence, or that may be formed hereafter.

It has no desire to antagonize any temperance man along the line of his political party preferences, as it has no expectation of ever seeing all the good men in one party and all bad ones in the others. This defines the difference between the W. C. T. Alliance and the W. C. T. U.

The National W. C. T. U. has, by positive declaration at its annual conventions, beginning in 1884, pledged its allegiance, sympathy, endorsement, etc., to the so-called Prohibition party, and has, in manifold ways, carried out its "resolutions." These are in print, and may be read by any one desiring to do so.

The absolutely non-partisan and non-sectarian position of the W. C. T. Alliance enables us to appeal to good citizens of all classes, creeds and parties for assistance. Our State Treasurer, Mrs. G. M. Phillips, West Chester, Pa., will gratefully acknowledge all donations of money, and any of the State officers will furnish copies of our non-partisan, non-sectarian constitution, to those who are willing to assist in the work of organization.

MRS. H. C. CAMPBELL, President,
29 North Avenue, Allegheny.
MRS. ELLEN M. WATSON, Cor. Sec'y.,
508 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

Sale Register.

FRIDAY, October 14, 1892, at 2 o'clock, P. M., A. W. Swope, executor of the estate of Mrs. Rebecca Hughes, dec'd, will sell at her late residence in the borough of Mapleton, 2 chests, beds and bedding, lot of carpet, glassware, queensware, glassware, crocks, kettles, tables, cupboard, wash tubs and rubbers, cook stove and fixtures, buckets, and numerous other articles.

SATURDAY, October 29, 1892, at 1 o'clock P. M., D. Clarkson, executor of the estate of Judith Ashton, dec'd., will sell, on the premises of Mrs. Rebecca Forshey, in Cass twp., 1 cupboard, 1 kettle, 2 tables, lot of chairs, stove, pipe, etc. Also, at 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, on the premises, a house and lot in Cassville, known as the Isaac Ashton property.

S. W. Kimmel, Saltillo, Pa., intending to quit farming, offers at private sale for three months the following property: 1 good mule, 1 good work horse, 1 colt, and a full outfit of farming implements. Also, his farm, situate in Cass township, 2½ miles from Saltillo, on the road leading from Saltillo to Cassville, containing about 100 acres, 75 cleared. The buildings consist of large frame house, large frame barn and other necessary outbuildings. See bills.

Hicks' Forecasts for October.

Autumnal storms of rain, with possible snow to the west and north, will prevail at the beginning of October. Behind the storms, and up to about the 7th and 8th, it will be very cool with frosts to the northward. Warmer at these dates, with much tendency to storminess. From the 12th to the 15th, it will turn much warmer and result in more storms, beginning in west and traveling to the east. Navigators of the lakes should be watchful of all these storms. A freezing blast from the northwest will follow this period. The 19th and 20th are active storm days. Be watchful of what they may bring, and the cold wave following. The 24th to the 27th expect storms and frost and freezing up to about the 30th—a reactionary day.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

An Ordinance

To Prevent the Obstruction and Driving upon Sidewalks, and Coasting, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

SECTION I. Be it enacted &c., That, if any person shall ride, lead or drive any horse, cow, or other like animal or animals, or drive any wagon, cart or other carriage or vehicle, or push, draw or drag any heavily laden wheelbarrow or truck over or upon the pavement, footways or gutters now made, or that hereafter may be made, or are being or preparing to be made, in any of the streets, alleys or public highways of the borough of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., except in passing into alleys or lots; or in any other manner break down, injure or destroy the same; or shall throw or suffer to be thrown, any wood, coal or other heavy thing to the injury thereof, or shall in any way obstruct the free passage of water in any gutters of the borough; or shall fasten any horse or other animal in such a situation that it can and does move around on the pavement, footway or gutter; or shall feed or milk any cow or cows thereon; or shall suffer or permit anything that may tend to obstruct the free passage along said pavements or footways, to be and remain upon the same, opposite his, her or their house, lot or residence, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction of either of the said offences before the Chief Burgess or the Assistant Burgess, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar, for the use of the borough and costs.

SEC. II. If any person shall coast on or upon any sidewalk, pavement or footway of the borough, to the injury or annoyance of any of the inhabitants of the borough, every such person so offending shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for the use of borough and costs; the parent or guardian of children under fifteen years of age shall be accountable for such child or children respectfully under their care, and shall be proceeded against according to law, and in default of the payment of such fine and costs, the person so offending shall be committed to the borough lock-up or county jail not exceeding forty-eight hours.

Enacted by Council of Mapleton borough at a regular meeting held Sept. 26, 1892.

Attest: R. N. MCCARL,
I. N. SWOPE, Chief Burgess.
Secretary.

He Makes Cyclones.

Professor Douglass has succeeded in manufacturing miniature cyclones and tornadoes by means of electricity, thus proving the electrical character of the "prairie terrors." In carrying out his plans he suspended a large copper plate by silken threads and charged it from a battery. He then used arsenious acid gas, whereupon the combination of gas and electricity could be seen hanging from the under side of the plate in the form of a perfect funnel shaped cyclone cloud. When everything was ready the professor swung the plate and the miniature cyclone to and fro across a table littered with matches, pieces of paper, pens, pencils, etc. The lighter objects were instantly sucked up, the heavier scattered in all directions. The effects were exactly those of destructive cyclones.

These curious experiments explain cyclonic phenomena. Low clouds become charged with electricity, descend and form a connection with the earth, Then a violent electrical commotion ensues, finally settling into a whirl which continues until an electric equilibrium is established.—St. Louis Republic.

Miller--Carothers.

A pleasant private wedding took place on Thursday evening, Sept. 29th, 1892, at 6 o'clock, in the home of James G. Carothers, of Mill Creek. At that time his daughter Annie was married to David B. Miller, of Mapleton, in the presence of a few immediate friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. H. Campbell. After congratulations were given all sat down and partook of the delicious refreshments which had been prepared for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Milller have the good wishes of their many friends in their newly married life. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Rebecca Hughes, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE,
Sept. 29-'92. Executor.

It is Entirely Too Hot

to go into details concerning the goods that we have in stock, but we would say that we are still headquarters for all kinds of goods in their season.

Now is the Tme

that you want light Satteens, Challies, Lawns, Etc., for dress goods, a good Fan to keep you cool, and such eatables as Rice, Tapioca, Oatflake, Etc. You can get them right here.

You Can Get

more substantial articles, in fact anything you want. If we haven't got what you want we can get it for you on short notice. Thanking you for your patronage, I am,

Yours to Please,

A. B. Gillam.

I am Getting Roady for a

CLEARING-UP SALE:

Which will begin August 3d.

Summer Goods. If you want Bargains in Summer Goods call in first, and of course you will get the pick.

Ginghams, Challies. Drees Ginghrms, and Challies from five cents up.

Oxford Ties. Slippers. Oxford Ties can be worn for two months yet, and so it is with Slippers, but I have decided to close them out at 20 per cent. reduction.

Boys' Clothing. We have lately received a large invoice in Boys' Clothing, which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. Suits as low as $1.25.

Etc., Etc. Quite a lot of things when we come to cleaning up, which we will sell at a bargain.

All Summer Goods MUST GO.

T. M. Logan.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Latest Intelligence by Telegraph and Cable.

Daring Scheme of Farmers to Steal 3000 Acres of Land.

A plot of Iowa farmers to steal 3000 acres of Nebraska land by changing the course of the stream was revealed a few days ago when the courts stopped the work. An injunction was secured and the property owners who were about to be despoiled went in search of the thieves.

The farmers planned to change the 3000 acres from the Nebraska side by digging big trenches and directing the river into a new channel. If the discovery had not come a score of lives might have been lost when the flood-gates were opened.

Although the plotters have been at work since last June, they conducted their operations so secretly none suspected their real design. Emboldened by success, they became reckless and attempted to rush the work through.

The Nebraska land-owners discovered what was going on and at once took summary proceedings to check operations. At 3.30 in the afternoon Sheriff Whitney, of Sarpy County, served the restraining order issued by Judge Scott that put a stop to the work, and now two great ditches—one 400 feet long and the other 150 feet long, seven feet deep and five feet wide, with great mounds of freshly turned earth along either side—are the silent witnesses of the big steal.

The Missouri River describes a wind almost a complete circle at Bellevue, a few miles south of Omaha. Only a narrow neck of land joins the land within the wind and the rest of the State.

The farmers ditched across this neck, knowing that when the river rushed through it would destroy all trace of their work and they would be 3000 acres richer by the law of accretion.

The contractor digging the ditch says Adner, Wright and Jenkins are the names of the men who hired him to do the work. The excitement is great in South Omaha and Bellevue.

The property involved is worth over $125,000, and should the perpetrators of the plot appear in the neighborhood they would be roughly handled.

The Nebraska authorities are going to demand of Iowa that the land-grabbers be severely punished.

Condition of the Public Debt.

The statement of the condition of the public debt and Treasury on September 30 shows a decrease during the month in the debt of $708,255.50, and an increase of cash in the Treasury of $2,743,573.66, a net decrease of debt of $3,451,829.16. The total interest bearing debt is $585,031,170; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $2,510,145.26; debt bearing no interest, $378,976,848.87; total debt, $966,518,164.13. The cash balance in the Treasury, exclusive of the $100,000,000 gold reserve, was $31,895,918.34. Of this amount $16,275,838.61 was on deposit in National banks to the credit of disbursing officers and on general account. Coin in the Treasury consisted of $240,605,908.50 gold, against which certificates amounting to $146,555,989 had been issued, and $454,725,783.31 silver, with $329,469,304 certificates outstanding against it.

The statement of receipts and disbursements shows that the cholera quarantine did not affect customs receipts, as it was feared it would. The total receipts for the month were $31,841,278.66, against $28,001,247.25 in September, 1891, and the increase was almost entirely from the Custom House. Last month the customs due footed up $17,209,947.88; in September, 1891, they were $14,120,940.30. Expenditures last month were $28,917,798.74, against $23,934,801.19 a year ago. Pensions were chargeable with the greater part of the increase, being $12,654,367.13. In September, 1891, the payments on that account were $6,682,878.75.

Suffering Hamburg.

A late cablegram from Hamburg, Germany says: There have been ninety-eight fresh cases of cholera, thirty-one deaths and 159 burials. In the hospitals 872 persons are under treatment. In Altona there have been nine fresh cases and five deaths. The Hamburg Council has asked for permission to borrow $2,500,000 to be used in tearing down condemned buildings and erecting others in their places.

Although the theatres are full and the variety shows and beer saloons have rarely done a heavier business, the suffering in the city is extreme. In Hammerbrook nine persons died of typhoid fever, induced by insufficient nourishment. Seven of them were in the families of clerks who have been dismissed on account of the lull in trade. The speedy revival of business has not come as was expected. Many shops open daily, yet no general resumption of trade has been effected. In the Spitaler, Stein, and Neiden streets no business at all is done. In the whole city 9000 clerks are without employment. In the shipping district a similar state of distress prevails. Infant mortality is increasing. The physicians fear that the scarcity of food and clothes among the unemployed will result in a series of minor epidemics throughout the winter.

Cholera's Ravages in China.

Letters from Chung King, China, give accounts of terrible mortality from cholera. The disease even attacked the missionaries. The wife of Dr. Kilburn of the Canadian Methodist Mission died only a few weeks after her arrival and before she was fairly settled in her new home.

On August 14 Dr. James Cameron of the China Inland Mission died. He was the oldest member of his mission and had traveled in the eighteen provinces. The cholera began in April, and was especially bad in July, being aggravated by the intense heat. On twenty out of twenty-seven days in July the mercury rose above 100 degrees. The natives estimated that between thirty and forty thousand Chinese had perished of cholera up to August 1.

Grant's Physician Gone.

Dr. Douglass, who attended General Grant during his last illness, died in Washington City a few days ago.

He contracted, it is presumed, from his illustrious patient the same disease—cancer of the throat.

When called to attend General Grant Dr. Douglass had a splendid practice as a throat specialist, but he sacrificed it in close attendance upon his patient, at Mount McGregor.

Subsequently the doctor's health failed and later the cancer developed. Being debarred from practice by illness, Dr. Douglas went to Washington to reside with a daughter, who holds a position under the Government. He died a poor man.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

David Cade, aged thirty-two, and his wife, aged twenty-one, separated about two months ago on account of insane jealousy and cruelty on his part. At noon the other day they accidentally met in a small store near Whitehall, Ill.

The moment his wife entered the room Cade drew a revolver and shot her twice through the head, killing her instantly. He then sent a bullet into his own brain, and died an hour after. They had been married about five years.

The Wisconsin Apportionment Case.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin denied the motion of Senator Vilas, attorney for the Secretary of State, for leave to interpose an answer in the Legislative apportionment case, and ordered judgment for relief entered for the relator, thus finally and ultimately closing the case against the Secretary of State and in favor of the relator, C. F. Lamb. An extra session of the Legislature to enact a new law will undoubtedly be called at an early day.

He Thanked the Mob.

J. W Smith, a carpenter, brutally murdered his wife and six-year-old daughter at Castela, Cal., by shooting them with a shotgun and afterward cutting the child's throat. Smith had been drinking. Next night a mob of twenty-five went from Dunsmir, took Smith from the officers, who were en route to Redding with him, and hanged him. Smith thanked the mob and said he was glad to be hanged.

LATER NEWS.

FRANK COOLEY, the leader of the notorious Cooley gang, of Pennsylvania, was shot and killed at the home of his father, "Lute" Cooley, between Fairchance and Smithfield, by Sheriff McCormick.

JOHN KENNEDY, of Fall River, Mass., was killed by his brother-in-law, Maurice Kennelly in a drunken fight.

THE Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, the first modern war vessel of a foreign country to visit New York Harbor, arrived to participate in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. She was met in the bay by the Philadelphia, Vesuvius and Dolphin, who fired a National salute in her honor.

IN the school election at Faribault Minn., the advocates of "The Faribault Plan" were defeated.

MRS. SARAH COWELL LEMOYNE, of New York, wife of Actor Lemoyne, of the Daniel Frohman company, has been selected to read Miss Monroe's Columbian Fair dedication ode. Mrs. Lemoyne is an elocutionist of recognized ability.

GENERAL A. E. STEVENSON, Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency addressed a big audience on the issues of the campaign at Woodsdale Island Park, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

AN order was issued at the War Department directing General Howard, commanding the Department of the East, to concentrate troops in New York City to participate in the Columbus celebration there.

BY a collision of the steamers Busy Bee and Daoiz, at Hamburg, Germany, the latter was sunk, and her captain, mate and pilot drowned.

JOSEPH ERNESTE RENAN, the great French philosopher and historian died a few days ago at Paris. He was born at Treguier Cotes-du-Nord on February 27, 1823.

HISSED THEIR CAPTAIN.

Insubordination in a British Regiment Stationed at Windsor.

The members of the First Life Guards Regiment of the British Army, stationed at Windsor, have been disaffected for some time past owing to the many drills and inspections they have been compelled to undergo. A non-commissioned officer of C squadron found all the eighty saddles belonging to the squadron so badly cut that they were completely ruined.

The men were ordered into their barracks and were there confined. Here they became uproarious, disturbing the whole neighborhood. They sang "Britons Never Shall be Slaves," popular music hall songs and the National anthem. The affair created much excitement in Windsor, and crowds of villagers surrounded the barracks listening to the noise. Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night the whole squadron went into the barrack yard singing and yelling at the top of their voices. The uproar was continued until "lights out" was sounded, when silence was restored.

The only scene was when Captain Rawson entered the barrack square in a cab. Then the whole regiment lined the balconies looking on the square and received him with loud hooting and hissing. Profuse abuse was heaped on him.

NEW MEXICO'S REPORT.

Satisfaction Derived From the Work of the Land Court.

Governor L. B. Prince, of the Territory of New Mexico, has sent to the Secretary of the Interior his annual report.

The report refers to "the satisfaction derived from the work of the land court, created in the last year. Grants covering an area of 248,000 acres were confirmed." The population of the Territory is 153,593, of which 10,874 are colored, 142,334 are natives and 11,259 foreign born, 83,055 are males 70,538 females. The real estate, and improvements for 1891 were assessed at $45,329,563; personal property, $8,289,747. The Territorial indebtedness on March 6, 1892, was $864,806, a slight decrease. The land entries ending June 30, 1892, covered an area of 408,932 acres.

The boundary line between the Territory of New Mexico on the West, and Texas and Oklahoma on the East is still unsettled. Cattle raising has declined, but sheep industry is prosperous.

A BRUTAL SACRIFICE.

The Annual Offering to Their God by a Tribe of Tartars.

The London Chronicle's St. Petersburg (Russia) correspondent describes the horrors of the annual sacrifice to the god of their tribe by the Tartars of the Malmurck district, as recently witnessed by him.

A peasant was hanged up by his feet to a tree and his head half severed from his body. The breast was then opened and the heart plucked out, with which the face of the god was besmeared.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The length of a day on Mars is 24 hours and 37 minutes.

A Vienna omnibus company employs incandescent electric lamps upon its vehicles.

Iron expands with heat, and the Eiffel Tower is said to be eight inches higher in hot than in cold weather.

Electric welding has now become almost universal in large establishments. The use of the flux is unnecessary.

Electricity is used for making forgings, augers, railroad spikes, ball bearings, and other articles hitherto made by hand.

There is a tree in Jamaica known as the life tree on account of its leaves growing even after being severed from the plant; only by fire can it be entirely destroyed.

An observatory of a fire and lightning proof quality of construction has been designed and section built so as to be easily carried to the top of Mount Blanc, Switzerland, where it will be permanently located.

A French manufacturer makes minute electric lamps about the size of a pea for the use of photographers in the dark room. They are intended to be mounted in the middle of a pair of spectacles or on the frame without the glasses, the lamp being shielded by a reflector. The battery is made up of accumulator cells.

The properties possessed by the metal glucinum, about which comparatively little is yet known, appear to render it valuable for the construction of electrical instruments. It is said to be lighter than aluminum, stronger than iron, and of better conductivity than copper, besides resisting oxidation, while its cost is estimated at $1 an ounce.

M. Adam Paulsen, of the Royal Danish Academy, has been conducting a series of experiments to measure the heights of the aurora borealis. At Godthaab the approximate height was from 1 to 4 miles, at Cape Farwell from 1 to 10 miles, at Spitzenburg from one-third of a mile to 18 miles. The measurements were made with theodolites.

Hiram Maxim says in relation to the rapidity with which single barreled machine guns can be fired, that if the gun and cartridge were made expressly for producing the highest possible rate of fire, and if the recoil energy and the escaping force of the gases were both utilized, 1500 to 1600 rounds a minute might be fired, but at this speed the barrel would be highly heated even if inclosed in a water casing.

Two interesting photographs of lightning are given in Knowledge. One was taken by F. H. Glew of London with a lens attached to the vibrating hammer of an electric bell, and shows a discharge that was over in about one twentieth of a second, and consisted of three distinct flashes, each lasting about one two-hundredth of a second. The other picture was secured by W. F. Dunn of Newcastle, and is believed by him and his father to be a photograph of ball lightning.

Caves of the Grand Canyon.

Old prospectors tell of their discovery of the entrances to caves in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. As they had nothing but candles, the strong draft of air blowing through the caves from the entrances always extinguished the candles, preventing exploration to any great depth. They believe that there are great caves leading from the sides of the canyon under the mountain of rocks, which persons properly equipped for the purpose could explore with little difficulty. In view of the fact that persons who have tried to drill wells on the high mesas in the surrounding country have lost their drills in the bowels of the earth, and strong currents of air would come whistling up through the hole made by the drill, it would seem that the section is all honey-combed with deep underground caverns, and these air currents come from the openings in the sides of the Grand Canyon. Whether this is true or not, there are certainly sufficient surface indications to prompt a series of most interesting and in all probability most remunerative explorations. —[Phœnix (Arizona) Herald.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Wearing apparel was first cut out by machinery in England in 1858.

At Marie, Mo., the other day, James Highland was married to Anna Fling.

The flavor of an ostrich egg is excellent and one egg makes an ordinary meal.

A vast snow-field in Iceland spreads over a space of about 3000 square miles.

The average daily amount of sunshine the world over is a little more than three hours.

The national debt of the United States on Jan. 1, 1791, amounted to $75,463,476.52.

A farmer living near Furlong, Penn., dug up 110 stone knives in his garden the other day.

Herod the great was the first Hebrew king who imported into his realm Roman modes of "society life."

The Chinese houses are generally ornamented with so many quaint turrets and gables that they resemble toy houses.

The Emperor of China chooses his own successor, whether the person chosen is a member of the royal family or not.

The mace of the House of Representatives consists of a bundle of thirteen ebony rods entwined and bound together with silver bands.

There is a saltpetre cave in Burton county, Georgia, that is overrun by millions of bats, and has been so ever since the first settlement of the country.

Gibbon began the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" at thirty-nine, and finished it in twelve years. The work of preparation was really the labor of a lifetime.

Defoe was fifty-eight when he began his "Robinson Crusoe." His literary career began at twenty, and his best political works were written before the "Crusoe."

A double-yolked egg was hatched by a hen near Gettysburg, Penn., recently. The farmer was greatly amazed to find two little chicks grown together after the fashion of the Siamese twins.

M. Noshayeff-Maltzeff, a wealthy Russian, has purchased a piano from a Parisian firm for $40,000. The instrument is twice the usual size, stands on six legs and is three times as sonorous as an ordinary piano.

After the Saline County (Kan.) cyclone a Saline grocer missed a washing-machine which was standing on the pavement just before the storm. It was picked up the other day on the open prairie several miles from Salina in a perfect state of preservation.

A quarryman at Rothbury, England, came to the conclusion that life was not worth living, so he placed a dynamite cartridge in a fold on the top of his soft felt hat, and, having set fire to the fuse, awaited the result with equanimity. He was greatly regretted by all his friends.

The Dog's Memory.

If anybody supposes that dogs have no memory he certainly never knew a dog that had been unfortunate enough to make the acquaintance of the dog-catchers. A friend of mine living in the suburbs has a valuable dog on which he paid license, but on account of the collar chafing the animal's neck he was accustomed to leave off this valuable protection. One day when walking with his dog he was unlucky enough to meet the dog-catchers. One of them threw his wire, and the animal recognizing his evil intent, made a tremendous spring, went clear through the loop, struck out for home, and on his master's arrival a few moments later had jumped the fence and hidden in the cellar. For a considerable time the dog could not be persuaded to leave the yard, but finally by degrees got over his fright and ventured out as usual. About a year later, on walking out one morning the dog-catcher's wagon again came in view, and although it was nearly two blocks away, the animal recognized it and gave it a wide berth; nor could the dog-catchers, even by the exercise of the utmost adroitness, get within a block of the clever dog.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A CAT'S SOLILOQUY.

An open cage, some feathers fair,
Two little maidens crying,
And Pussy seated on a chair,
The mournful scene espying.

Tear after tear rolls down each cheek,
Sob after sob arises,
While Puss, as well as she can speak,
Calmly soliloquizes:

"If they would keep a bird in cage,
They would not leave it undone;
For that's the tale in every jail,
From Panama to London.

"Their ducks and chicks they pet and feed,
And yet I've often noted,
They eat the very birds indeed,
To which they're most devoted.

"Then wherefore look so cross and sour?
Why make this sad commotion?
Why should not I a bird devour,
For which I've no devotion?"

—[New York Advertiser.

WHAT THE COW BELL IS FOR.

Little James, four years old, was pointing out a cow to a playmate. "See the bell around her neck," he said; "do you know what that is for? That is what she rings when she wants to tell the calf that dinner is ready."—[Babyland.

BABY'S FIRST ROMANCE.

The first attempt at romancing of my little girl, who is under three years of age, ran as follows: "Once there was a man who had a buggy and a baby, and the daddy and mamma and the baby were in the buggy, and the daddy drove into the big water and the baby fell out and was dead. Somebody ran out and picked the baby up, and the baby wasn't dead and he didn't fall in the water any more at that age."—[Nursery.

A COW-MILKING DOG.

A member of the New York Produce Exchange, who lives at Hillsdale, N. Y., has a fine registered Jersey cow, which he keeps for her excellent milk-producing qualities. Recenty the flow of milk was considerably diminished and the cause could not be ascertained. There seemed to be no trouble with the cow. She was in as good health as ever, and the mystery remained unexplained until one day a farm hand saw a dog in the pasture with the cow, who was taking his breakfast from her udder. The cow appeared to be greatly gratified with the operation, and the farm hand called the attention of his wife to the scene. Since the cause has been discovered the cow has been placed in the barnyard during the night, but the dog has on several occasions been seen with her in the pasture lot during the day.—[American Farmer.

THE DISGRACED CROW.

A well-known uptown family has a pet crow, which is given the liberty of the whole household. It is as precise about its appearance as a prudish young maiden, and frequently it is allowed a place in the dining-room when the family meal is eaten. When night comes it stations itself at one of the fence corners and keeps a lookout for intruders until the early dawn, setting up a loud cawing at the sight of any stranger approaching. A valuable diamond earring belonging to one of the daughters was missed from the dressing case the other day while the crow was perched on the window sill. Search was made everywhere for the missing piece of jewelry without success, and the finding of it was given up as one of the impossibilities. A few days since the crow was followed into a corner of the yard filled with empty boxes, and in one of them, hidden away from sight, was found a perfect bric-a-brac shop, a number of bright silver and copper coins, a filagree comb, several lustrous tortoise hair monuments, a lot of bits of broken colored glass, and a stock of shining buttons of endless variety and the diamond earring. The character of the crow has been considerably lowered in the estimation of the family since the discovery.—[Philadelphia Press.

The Green-Eyed Monster.

Jess—They went to the mountains on their wedding trip, and Ethel was wretched.

Bess—What was the trouble?

Jess—George fell in love with the scenery.—[Puck.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Launch Out Into the Deep."

TEXT: *"Launch out into the deep."*—Luke v., 4.

Christ, starting on the campaign of the world's conquest, was selecting His staff officers. There were plenty of students with high foreheads, and white hands, and intellectual faces, and refined tastes in Rome and in Jerusalem. Christ might have called into the apostleship twelve bookworms, or twelve rhetoricians, or twelve artists. Instead He takes a group of men who had never made a speech; never taken a lesson in belleslettres; never been sick enough to make them look delicate—their hands broad, clumsy and hard knuckled. He chose fishermen, among other reasons, I think, because they were physically hardy. Rowing makes strong arms and stout chests. Much climbing of ratlines makes one's head steady. A Galilee tempest wrestled men into gymnasts.

The opening work of the church was rough work. Christ did not want twelve invalids hanging about Him, complaining all the time how badly they felt. He leaves the delicate students at Jerusalem and Rome for their mothers and aunts to take care of, and goes down to the seashore, and out of the toughest material makes an apostleship. The ministry need more corporeal vigor than any other class. Fine minds and good intentions are important, but there must be physical force to back them. The intellectual mill wheel may be well built and the grist good, but there must be enough blood in the mill race to turn the one and to grind the other.

He chose fishermen also because they were used to hard knocks. The man who cannot stand assault is not fit for the ministry. It always has been and always will be rough work, and the man who, at every censure or caricature, sits down to cry had better be at some other work. It is no place for ecclesiastical doll babies. A man who cannot preach because he has forgotten his manuscript or lost his spectacles ought not to preach at all. Heaven deliver the church from a ministry that preach in kid gloves and from sermons in black morocco covers! These fishermen were rough and ready. They had been in the sternest of all colleges.

When they were knocked over by the main boom of the ship they entered the Sophomore, when washed off by a great wave, they entered the Junior; when floating for two days without food or drink on a plank they came to the Senior, and when at last their ship dashed on the beach in a midnight hurricane they graduated with the first honor.

My text finds Jesus came aboard with one of these bronzed men, Simon by name. This fisherman had been sweeping his net in shoal water. "Push out," says Christ, "what is the use of hugging the shore in this boat? Here is a lake twelve miles long and six wide, and it is all populated just waiting for the sweep of your net. Launch out into the deep."

The advice that my Lord gave to Simon is as appropriate for us all in a spiritual sense. The fact is that most of us are just paddling along the shore. We are afraid to venture out into the great deeps of God and Christian experience. We think that the boat will be upset, or that we cannot "clew down the mizzen topsail," and our cowardice makes us poor fishermen. I think I hear the voice of Christ commanding us, as He did Simon on that day when bright Galilee set in among the green hills of Palestine, like water flashing in an emerald cup, "Launch out into the deep."

This divine counsel comes first to all those who are paddling in the margin of Bible research. My father read the Bible through three times after he was eighty years of age and without spectacles—not for the mere purpose of saying he had been through it so often, but for his eternal profit. John Wolby, the brother-in-law of Daniel Webster, learned to read after he was eighty-four years of age in order that he might become acquainted with the Scriptures. There is no book in the world that demands so much of our attention as the Bible. Yet nine-tenths of Christian men get no more than ankle deep. They think it is a good sign not to venture too far. They never ask how or why, and if they see some Christian becoming inquisitive about the deep things of God they say: "Be careful; you had better not go out so far from shore."

My answer is: The farther you go from shore the better if you have the right kind of ship. If you have worldly philosophy for the hulk, and pride for a sail, and self conceit for the helm, the first squall will destroy you. But if you take the Bible for your craft, the farther you go the better, and after you have gone ten thousand furlongs Christ will still command, "Launch out into the deep." Ask some such question as "Who is God?" and go on for ten years asking it. Ask it at the gate of every parable; amid the excitement of every miracle; by the solitariness of every patriarchal thrashing floor, amid the white faces of Sennacherib's slain turned up into the moonlight; amid the flying chariots of the Golden City.

Ask who Jesus is, and keep on asking it of every Bible lily, of every raven, of every star, of every crazed brain cured, of every blind man come to sunlight, of every coin in a fish's mouth, of every loaf that got to be five loaves, of every wrathful sea pacified, of every pulseless arm stretched forth in gratulation; ask it of His mother, of Augustus, of Herod, of the Syrophœnician woman, of the damsel that woke up from the death sleep, of Joseph, who had Him buried, of the angel posted as sentinel at His tomb, of the dumb earth that shook and groaned and thundered when He died.

A missionary in France offered a Bible in an humble dwelling. The man took it, tore out a dozen pages and with them began to light his pipe. Some years after the missionary happened in the same house. The family had just lost their son in the Crimean war, and his Bible had been sent back home. The missionary took it up and saw that it was the very same Bible that he had left in the house and from which the leaves had been torn. The dying soldier had written on one of the leaves of the Bible, "Rejected and scoffed at, but finally believed in and saved." The Bible may be used to light the pipe of witticism by some, but for us it is a staff in life, a pillow in death and our joy for eternity.

Walk all up and down this Bible domain! Try every path. Plunge in at the prophecies and come out at the epistles. Go with the patriarchs until you meet the evangelists. Rummage and ransack, as children who are not satisfied when they come to a new house until they know what is in every room and into what every door opens. Open every jewel casket. Examine the skylights. Forever be asking questions. Put to a higher use than was intended the oriental proverb, "Hold all the skirts of thy mantle extended when heaven is raining gold."

Passing from Bonn to Coblentz on the Rhine, the scenery is comparatively tame. But from Coblentz to Mayence it is enchanting. You sit on deck and feel as if this last flash of beauty must exhaust the scene; but in a moment there is a turn of the river, which covers up the former view with more luxuriant vineyards, and more defiant castles, and bolder bluffs, vine wreathed, and grapes so ripe that if the hills be touched they would bleed their rich life away into the bowls of Bingen and Hockheimer. Here and there there are streams of water melting into the river, like smaller joys swallowed in the bosom of a great gladness.

And when night begins to throw its black mantle over the shoulder of the hills, and you are approaching disembarkation at Mayence, the lights along the shore fairly bewitch the scene with their beauty, giving one a thrill that he feels but once, yet that lasts him forever. So this river of God's word is not a straight stream, but a winding splendor—at every turn new wonders to attract, still riper vintage pressing to the brink and crowded with castles of strength—Stolzenfels and Johannisberger as nothing compared with the strong tower into which the righteous run and are saved—and our disembarkation at last in the evening amid the lights that gleam from the shore of heaven. The trouble is that the vast majority of Bible voyages stop at Coblentz, where the chief glories begin.

The sea of God's Word is not like Gennessaret, twelve miles by six, but boundless, and in any one direction you can sail on forever. Why then confine yourself to a short psalm or to a few verses of an epistle? The largest fish are not near the shore. Hoist all sail to the winds of heaven. Take hold of both oars and pull away. Be like some of the whalers that went out from New Bedford or Portsmouth to be gone for two or three years. Yea, calculate on a lifetime voyage. You do not want to land until you land in heaven. Sail away, O ye marmers, for eternity! Launch out into the deep!

The text is appropriate to all Christians of shallow experience. Doubts and fears have in our day been almost elected to the parliament of Christian graces. Some consider it a bad sign not to have any doubts. Doubts and fears are not signs of health, but festers and carbuncles. You have a valuable house or farm. It is suggested that the title is not good. You employ counsel. You have the deeds examined. You search the record for mortgages, judgments and liens. You are not satisfied until you have a certificate, signed by the great seal of the State, assuring you that the title is good. Yet how many leave their title to heaven an undecided matter! Why do you not go to the records and find out? Give yourself no rest, day or night, until you can read your title clear to mansions in the skies.

Christian character is to come up to higher standards. We have now to hunt through our library to find one Robert M'Cheyne, or one Edward Payson, or one Harlan Page. The time will come when we will find half a dozen of them sitting in the same seat with us. The grace of God can make a great deal better men than those I have mentioned. Christians seem afraid they will get heterodox by going too far. They do not believe in Christian perfection. There is no danger of your being perfect for some time yet. I will keep watch and give you notice in time, if you get too near perfection for the safety of your theology.

One-half of you Christians are simply stuck in the mud. Why not cut loose from everything but God? Give not to Him that formal petition made up of "O's"—"O Lord" this and "O Lord" that. When people are cold and have nothing to say to God they strew their prayers with "O's" and "Forever and ever, Amen," and things to fill up. Tell God what you want with the feeling that He is ready to give it, and believe that you will receive, and you shall have it. Shed that old prayer you have been making these ten years. It is high time that you outgrew it. Throw it aside with your old ledgers, and your old hats, and your old shoes. Take a review of your present wants, of your present sins and of your present blessings. With a sharp blade cut away your past half and half Christian life, and with new determination, and new plans, and new expectations launch out into the deep.

The text is appropriate to all the unforgiven. Every sinner would come to God if he thought he might come just as he is. People talk as though the pardon of God were a narrow river, like the Kennebec or the Thames, and that their sins draw too much water to enter it. No; it is not a river nor a bay, but a sea. I should like to persuade you to launch out into the great deep of God's mercy. I am a merchant. I have bought a cargo of spices in India. I have, through a bill of exchange, paid for the whole cargo. You are a ship captain. I give you the orders and say, "Bring me those spices." You land in India. You go to the trader and say, "Here are the orders," and you find everything all right. You do not stop to pay the money yourself. It is not your business to pay it. The arrangements were made before you started. So Christ purchases your pardon. He puts the papers, or the promises, into your hand. Is it wise to stop and say, "I cannot pay for my redemption?" God does not ask you to pay. Relying on what has been done, launch out into the deep.

The Bible's promises join hands, and the circle they make will compass all your sins, and all your temptations, and all your sorrows. The round table of King Arthur and his knights had room for only thirteen banqueters, but the round table of God's supply is large enough for all the present inhabitants of earth and heaven to sit at, and for the still mightier populations that are yet to be.

Do not sail coastwise along your old habits and old sins. Keep clear of the shore. Go out where the water is deepest. Oh, for the mid sea of God's mercy! "Be it known unto you, men and brethren, that through this Man is preached unto you forgiveness of sins." I preach it with as much confidence to the eighty-year-old transgressor as to the maiden. Though your sins were blood red they shall be snow white. The more ragged the prodigal, the more compassionate the Father. Do you say that you are too bad? The high water mark of God's pardon is higher than all your transgressions. "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin."

Do you say that your heart is hard? Suppose it were ten times harder. Do you say that your iniquity is long continued? Suppose it were ten times longer. Do you say that your crimes are black? Suppose that they were ten times blacker. Is there any lion that this Samson cannot slay? Is there any fortress that this Conqueror cannot take? Is there any sin that this Redeemer cannot pardon?

It is said that when Charlemagne's host was overpowered by the three armies of the Saracens in the pass of Roncesvalles his warrior, Roland, in terrible earnestness seized a trumpet and blew it with such terrific strength that the opposing army reeled back with terror, but at the third blast of the trumpet it broke in two. I see your soul fiercely assailed by all the powers of earth and hell. I put the mightier trumpet of the Gospel to my lips and I blow it three times. Blast the first—"Whosoever will, let him come." Blast the second—"Seek ye the Lord while He may be found." Blast the third—"Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation."

Does not the host of your sins fall back? But the trumpet does not, like that of Roland, break in two. As it was handed down to us from the lips of our fathers, we hand it down to the lips of our children, and tell them to sound it when we are dead, that all the generations of men may know that our God is a pardoning God—a sympathetic God—a loving God—and that more to Him than the anthems of heaven; more to Him than the throne on which He sits; more to Him than are the temples of celestial worship is the joy of seeing the wanderer putting his hand on the door latch of his Father's house. Hear it, all ye Nations! Bread for the worst hunger. Medicine for the worst sickness. Light for the thickest darkness. Harbor for the worst storm.

Dr. Prime, in his book of wonderful interest, entitled "Around the World," describes a tomb in India of marvelous architecture. Twenty thousand men were twenty-two years in erecting that and the buildings around it. Standing in that tomb, if you speak or sing, after you have ceased you hear the echo coming from a height of one hundred and fifty feet. It is not like other echoes. The sound is drawn out in sweet prolongation, as though the angels of God were chanting on the wing. How many souls in the tomb of sin will lift up the voice of penitence and prayer? If now they would cry unto God the echo would drop from afar, not struck from the marble cupola of an earthly mausoleum, but sounding back from the warm heart of angels flying the news, for there is joy among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth!

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 9.

Lesson Text: "Dorcas Raised to Life," Acts ix., 32-43—Golden Text: Acts ix., 36—Commentary.

32. "And it came to pass, as Peter passed throughout all quarters, he came down also to the saints which dwelt at Lydda." Believers are called saints in the various epistles (see Rom. i., 7; I Cor. i., 2, etc., omitting the italics), because all who truly receive Jesus Christ as their Saviour are in Him washed, sanctified, justified, and He is made unto them wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redemption (I Cor. vi., 11; i., 30; II Cor. v., 21).

Lydda is between Jerusalem and Joppa, about ten miles east of Joppa.

33. "And there he found a certain man named Æneas, which had kept his bed eight years and was sick of the palsy." Jesus healed those who had been eighteen and thirty-eight years sick, and Peter had already been the channel of health from Jesus to one forty years afflicted (Luke xiii., 16; John v., 5; Acts iv., 22), so that a sickness which had lasted eight years would not seem an insuperable difficulty to Peter or to any one who believed (Jer. xxxii., 17; Matt. xix., 26; xvii., 20).

34. "And Peter said unto him, Æneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole; arise and make thy bed: and he arose immediately." Compare iii., 6, 16, and iv., 10. The great fact of our redemption is Jesus Christ risen from the dead, and alive for evermore, having all power in heaven and on earth (Rev. i., 18; Math. xxviii., 18). This was made plain to Saul in the last lesson by the appearing of Jesus to him, and is now made plain to Æneas and to the people of Lydda by this miracle.

35. "And all that dwelt at Lydda and Saron saw him, and turned to the Lord." Note the expression "turning to the Lord" in chapters xi., 21; xv., 19; xxvi., 20, and in I Thess. i., 9, see what it means turning from. We are all by nature turned from God, and repentance is a turning to God, to serve Him, and wait for His Son from heaven (I Thess. i., 10). If more of the power and works of the risen living Christ were seen in us, there would be more sinners turning to God, and the kingdom would be greatly hastened.

36. "Now there was at Joppa a certain disciple named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas. This woman was full of good works and alms deeds which she did." Both of the names of this woman signify "a roe or hart or gazelle," and are indicative of swiftness. See I Chron. xii., 8; Songs ii, 17; viii, 14. She believed that the king's business required haste, and whatever was to be done should be done quickly. She is called a disciple—i. e., a taught or trained one. All who truly receive Christ are holy in Him, but not all such are willing to be trained by Him. All true disciples or trained ones will, like Dorcas, be full of good works (Eph. ii., 10; Titus iii., 8; John xv., 8.)

37. "And it came to pass in those days that she was sick and died, whom when they had washed they laid her in an upper chamber." No evil can befall a child of God; not even satan can lay a finger on such without God's permission. Both sickness and death may glorify God (John xi., 4, 14, 15) by giving occasion for the display of His grace and power. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints—to die is gain, to depart and be with Christ is far better (Ps. xxvi., 15; Phil. i., 21, 23)

38. "And forasmuch as Lydda was nigh to Joppa, and the disciples had heard that Peter was there, they sent unto him two men desiring him that he would not delay to come to them." Whether they thought that God might through Peter give Dorcas back to them, or whether they wanted only the comfort of the Spirit's words through him, is not very clear. While thankful for the comfort of such words as II Cor. v., 1; Phil. i., 21; I Thess. iv., 16-18, most of us are selfish enough to want our friends back again, even though we know, or at least profess to believe, that having died in Christ they are now unspeakably happy.

39. "Then Peter arose and went with them. When he was come they brought him into the upper chamber, and all the widows stood by him weeping, and showing the coats and garments which Dorcas made while she was with them." Observe Peter's promptness, remember the significance of Dorcas and pray for that quickness to respond to the call of the Spirit which is here suggested. It was a sad house: the sorrowing hearts, and tearful eyes, and the works wrought by the hands now cold in death, all proclaimed what a blessing she had been who was now no more with them. Happy are those who prove their relation to Christ by their abundance of good works.

40. "But Peter put them all forth, and kneeled down and prayed, and turning him to the body said, Tabitha, arise. And she opened her eyes, and when she saw Peter she sat up." Peter had seen Jesus put them all forth except the father and mother and the three with Him (Mark v., 40). Elijah and Elisha were both alone with the dead bodies which they raised to life (I Kings xvii., 19; II Kings iv., 33). If we would know the power of God, it must be in being much alone with God. Even Jesus found it necessary to be alone with God (Luke ix., 18; John vi., 15).

41. "And He gave her his hand, and lifted her up, and when he had called the saints and widows, presented her alive." A few moments before it was all tears and sadness, but now all is joy and gladness, and it is the work of the risen Christ who has the keys of hades and of death. What reunions and joys unspeakable there will be when Jesus comes, and He may come any moment. "Even so, Lord Jesus, come quickly!" If Dorcas had gained by dying, what shall we say of her return to the mortal body, yet to labor a little amid the cares and sorrows of this life. Well, if "for Jesus's sake" had been her strength before, how much more would it sustain her, now that she had seen Him at home and tasted the glory. Not unto ourselves, but unto Him is the great thought of the true believer (II Cor. iv., 11; v. 15).

42. "And it was known throughout all Joppa, and many believed in the Lord." Thus the works of the risen and living Christ, made manifest through His followers, draw people unto Him. Peter had no power to heal Æneas or raise Dorcas, and he did not profess to have, but he honored Jesus Christ and Christ was honored in the eyes of others through him. What we do will draw to us; what Christ does will draw to Him. Not I, but Christ.

43. "And it came to pass that he tarried many days in Joppa with one Simon, a tanner." We are not told how he spent his time, but we may well imagine him preaching Jesus to many and strengthening the disciples with the Word. The next lesson will give more light upon why he was kept some time at Joppa.—Lesson Helper

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ST. LOUIS has now tried six third basemen, and still is that spot a weak one.

DOYLE has thus far played in six different positions for the New York Club.

PITCHERS NICHOLS AND STALEY, of Boston, have not stolen a base this season.

SALARIES for 1893 will be, on an average, forty per cent. lower than they are now.

THE New Yorks, as now constituted, are as good a team as there is in the country.

DWYER, of Chicago, uses more head work in his pitching than any man in the League.

NEW YORK'S new third baseman, Knowles, takes about everything that comes his way, but moves slowly.

Now that O'Rourke is out Anson is the only player left in the League who started out with that organization in 1876.

CLARKSON'S success is in his phenomenal control of the ball. But for that the Cleveland pitcher would be "out of it" now.

THE fact that managers all look for "big" pitchers shows that pitching is rapidly becoming a matter of mere brute strength.

MANAGER POWERS says that the New York team of next year will not contain any stars. What will become of "Buck" Ewing?

THE star of the young player is still is the ascendant. Next season promising youngsters will be given more chances than ever before.

PITCHER TERRY says the base paths on the New York grounds are of soft sand, to prevent the base-runner from sprinting, so that Ewing has a chance to throw them out despite a lame arm.

THE Chicago Club management would undoubtedly like to transfer the remaining home games to some other city. The three games played the other week resulted in a loss of $1000. Less than 1000 persons saw the three games.

THE Cleveland team has gone through the year without a single change. Clarkson, the pitcher, was the only man signed since the ball began to roll last April. In every game the same men are presented. Outside of the pitchers the make-up of the team is the same day in, day out.

THE main stand and cottage of the Louisville Baseball Park were destroyed by fire early the other morning. The fire was evidently of an incendiary origin and could not be extinguished. The grand stand was refitted last spring, and the total loss is about $10,000, with $2500 insurance.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland.	47	19	.712	Cincinnati.	34	38	.507
Boston.....	40	25	.615	Chicago....	32	34	.485
Pittsburg..	38	29	.567	Louisville..	28	37	.431
Brooklyn...	37	30	.552	Baltimore..	24	38	.387
Philad'lp'a.	35	31	.530	St. Louis..	24	45	.347
New York.	34	31	.523	Washing'n.	22	43	.338

CANADY A SUICIDE.

Sensational Death of an Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

W. P. Canady, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, committed suicide at his home in Washington a few days since, in a most sensational manner.

Canady, since his retirement from public office, has been conducting a general brokerage business. About a year ago he took J. Q. A. Houghton in partnership. Houghton was the monied man of the concern, and at various times advanced some $15,000 for the wild-cat schemes of his partner.

For some time there has been trouble brewing. Houghton was dissatisfied with the management of Canady, and on several occasions the two have been heard quarrelling.

About 7 o'clock in the evening Houghton came into the office and put $2000 in cash in the safe and left for the night. Canady slept in the adjoining room.

About six o'clock next morning Charles M. Stevenson, who rooms in the house, heard some one calling for help. He ran down stairs and located the cries in Haughton's private office. On his opening the door a strange sight met his eyes.

At the dumb waiter door stood Canady, tied and gagged with a piece of his night shirt drawn across his mouth. Stevenson quickly cut the prisoner loose and Canady said that between 2 and 3 o'clock that morning he was awakened from sleep by three burglars, who took him into the other room and at the point of the pistol made him open the safe. They then ransacked his partner's papers and tied him there to the door.

A messenger was sent at once for Mr. Houghton, and when the latter arrived Canady told him his story and pointed to the empty safe. Houghton flouted the story, accused Canady of robbing the safe and left the house saying that he would at once put the matter into the hands of the police.

Canady then locked himself in, and going to his cot threw himself down and put a bullet through his brain. When the police arrived they had to force an entrance and the lifeless body of Canady was found on the floor in a pool of blood.

Canady was about fifty years of age, a native of North Carolina, and was a Colonel in the Confederate Army.

THE PRICE OF PAPER.

It is Advancing in Consequence of the Prohibition of Rags.

Following the example of the paper manufacturers of the United States, the Canadian paper makers, who have been in session in Montreal, have decided to advance the price of paper all along the line. The prohibition of rags is responsible for this.

The domestic supply of rags has all been secured by traders and held by them for an expected advance in price. In the United States and Canada the home supply of rags is not sufficient to keep the mills going, and large shipments have been constantly coming in from Europe. These being cut off, the trade is placed in an extremely difficult position.

Wood pulp has also risen in sympathy with the advance in rags.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

COTTON reports are discouraging.

A GOOD crop of tobacco is assured.

GREAT BRITAIN has 16,830 locomotives.

NEW YORK makes 55,000 watches a week.

ANOTHER land war is threatening in Ireland.

BEARS are very plentiful in the Sierra Nevadas this year.

THIS is an off year in most of the apple growing States.

GUATEMALA has quarantined against all United States vessels.

A LARGE number of Russian Hebrews have settled in Ireland.

THE census of Oklahoma Territory shows a population of 133,100.

THE cholera epidemic is declining through out Russia and Austrian Poland.

IBERVILLE, La., has thirty-one schools for colored people; twenty for whites.

IT is said that an organization is being formed in Brazil to restore the Empire.

THERE are over 7000 Chinamen in and around New York City who smoke opium.

LOUISIANA has an enormous rice crop this year, more than the farmers can harvest comfortably.

THE Order of Odd Fellows have decided to build a National sanitarium at Hot Springs, Ark.

IT is estimated that there are about 2000 campaign speakers at work in various parts of the country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, had too many students, and recently 2000 were shipped away on vessels.

THE alleged Garza revolution in Mexico was a scheme of financial sharks to depreciate Mexican bonds.

THE Boston Board of Aldermen has passed an order giving permission for the erection of a statue of John Boyle O'Reilly in Copley Square.

JAMES SCROBY, the agent for Genesee County, New York, for the American Bible Society, has just completed a tour of the county. He found 155 families who had never seen a Bible.

A CAR load of cotton recently shipped from Montgomery, Ala., to New Orleans by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, contained 120 bales, averaging 540 pounds each. This is said to head the record.

OREGON'S big red apples are being appreciated even at home this year. They are usually left on the trees unpicked, and in the early fall the orchards are covered with decaying fruit—but not so this year. Apples are scarce, and are retailing in many places at $1 per bushel. They are usually worth about ten cents at this season of the year.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S sons have resigned from the German Army.

THE German Kaiser's latest freak is to pay mysterious visits to the Royal stable at midnight.

PRINCE BISMARCK has seen statues raised in his honor, which is a recognition few men live to see.

WHITTIER used to admit that he had no ear for music and could not tell "Yankee Doodle" from "Old Hundred."

AMONG the new cadets at West Point are a son of General John Pope and grandsons of General Sherman and General C. F. Smith.

BLONDIN, the celebrated tight-rope walker, who is sixty-eight years old, is still in the business. He has lately been making great success in Europe.

ALEXANDER DIETERICH, Chief Constructor of the German navy, is in Philadelphia making a study of the methods and products of construction at Cramp's shipyard.

WILLIAM DICKEY was sent to the Maine Legislature in 1842, and they are sending him there yet. He was re-elected at the recent election. He is eighty-one years old.

GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, is seventy-five years of age. He was a Free Soil candidate for the vice presidency just forty years ago. He married a daughter of Joshua R. Giddings.

MR. NAOROJI, the Parsee Member of the British Parliament, appeared with a copy of the Zend Avesta, on which to take the required oath of office. He was told that he must either take the oath on the New Testament or affirm, and he chose the latter method.

PIETRO MASCAGNI, before his "Cavalleria Rusticana" made him famous, was a poor school teacher in Sicily. A Milan publisher offered a prize for the best serious opera in one act, and amid vigorous competition Mascagni came out victorious.

PADEREWSKI practises on the piano more assiduously since fame has come to him than ever before. He begins to practise as soon as he gets out of bed in the morning, and has been known to pass twenty-seven hours out of forty-eight at the piano.

GENERAL "BEN" BUTLER is sadly bent with age. His face has the look of health, but his massive frame has become an unmistakable burden. His hands move unsteadily, while his eyes appear swollen and almost hidden by the thick folds of flesh on his cheeks. But his head is clear as a bell, and at seventy-four there is no shrewder lawyer or politician in New England.

MAIL TUBES.

The Offer of the Pneumatic Transit Company of New Jersey Accepted.

The committee appointed to examine the pneumatic mail service bids have recommended the acceptance of the offer of the Pneumatic Transit Company of New Jersey to connect the Philadelphia office with the East Chestnut street branch without expense to the department and without charge for a year's use of the tubes.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has notified the New Jersey Company that its offer has been accepted.

CHOKED TO DEATH.

A Woman Kills Her Son and Two Other Little Boys.

Three small children, Charles Brown and Georgie and John Bogart, the first a son of Leonara Brown, or Smith, as she is known, formerly of Mt. Holly, and the other two being children of William Bogart, were choked to death a few days ago at Bordentown, N. J. The deed was done at the house of Bogart, in Chestnut street, by the insane mother of Charles Brown, in the absence of the Bogarts, who had gone to the Interstate Fair at Trenton. The guilty woman afterward went to police headquarters and gave herself up.

A GRAVE.

'Tis but a mound of narrow girth,
The gracious grass will hide the earth,
And morning touch its eastward side—
A mound so short, a maiden's pace
Would measure off the little place
It humbly holds, till judgment tide.

I do not mourn; I have no tears,
I only know a weight of years
Must lie on me ere I depart,
And that I bear a mock at truth,
The brow and laughing eyes of Youth,
While chill of Age is in my heart.
—Anna Reeve Aldrich.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Oct. 1.

Population, 438.

Last consecutive number, 1015.

Work in the canning department stops today.

A prisoner was received from Elk county on Monday.

The officers donned their winter headgear this morning.

No. 450 was re-paroled from the Reformatory on Monday.

Two men were received from Allegheny county on Tuesday.

Stewart Lang was in the country buying cattle on Wednesday.

The painters are at work on the iron beams of the new cell house.

The plumbers are putting new steam traps in the pipes in the ducts.

Bucks county sent us two new men for reformation on Thursday.

Another week has passed and the hospital is still awaiting patients.

Seventy visitors placed their autographs on the register this week.

Superintendent's court began its regular monthly session this morning.

Inmate 648 was returned to the Reformatory for violation of his parole on Monday.

Register No. 167 was released at the expiration of his maximum sentence on Wednesday.

A new boiler for furnishing hot water to ward B has been received at the machine shop.

The fires were drawn from under the smaller brick kiln on Thursday and it is now cooling.

Final discharges were issued to Nos. 399 on Saturday, 534 on Monday, and 505 on Thursday.

The maximum sentence of Cons. No. 717 expired on Monday and he was given a final discharge.

Shafting for the carpenter shop is on the ground and preparations are being made for its hanging.

Two car loads of iron beams for the new cell house have been received and are being placed in position.

Since our last issue the shirt factory has received 119 doz. shirts and drawers and have shipped 41 doz.

The carpenters are putting in a new skylight in the old photograph gallery, now in use as a green house.

The force of men in the shirt shop was increased by the transfer of five men to that department this week.

The day carpenters have been making mortar boards to be used by the brick-layers in constructing the new cell house.

The machinists have on exhibition an iron shaving from the lathe which measures 127 feet, 6 inches. Can any one beat it?

The brick-layers began laying brick on the new repair shop building on Thursday, the carpenters having previously set the window frames, etc.

The officers of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of Pennsylvania, were visitors to this institution yesterday. Among them we noticed Grand Master J. Simpson Africa, and Hon. Richark M. Vaux, of Philadelphia, who is one of the State Prison inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary.

Capt. J. C. Heffner, military instructor in the Nebraska Industrial School, was a visitor to this institution the fore part of the week. He is a native of this county and is on a visit to his parents near McConnellstown.

A Hint for Young Men.

Young man, do the other fellows make fun of you, now and then, because you blush easily and are, as they call it, a little green? And are you half inclined to be a trifle mad that what they say is true, and that you find it difficult to get seasoned and tough as they are? As well might August be ashamed that it preserved a handful of green in its parched bosom, or an apple be chagrined that it harbored no worm at its core, or a drop of rain be annoyed that it fell from heaven rather than from the gutter. Never be ashamed of being innocent and pure in a world where innocence and purity are too often served as fresh fallen snow is served that falls on a traveled highway. Be proud if you retain the ability to blush and to shrink from a hard story; to avoid the extermination of dare-devil vice, and to turn from the allurement, of so-called "fast life," while others no older than yourself, have hardened in the process of living as clay bakers in a too-fervid sun. If I had a twenty-year-old boy who was bashful, and simple, and "green" as the world goes, I would rather call him my son than be the mother of a crowned prince shoe deep in diamonds, with the ability to blush taken from him.—*Amber, in Chicago Herald.*

He Was a Real Yankee.

During a local option election in a western town both sides had a challenge committee at the polls to see that no fradulent votes were sent in. A workingman with Celtic features offered his vote. An "optionist" committeeman challenged his vote. The Celt was sworn to truthfully answer the questions put to him.

"How long have you resided in this state?"

"About two years."

"How long have you been in Independence?"

"Nearly a year."

"Have you ever taken out naturalization papers?"

"No, sir."

"Police, take this man into custody for attempting to cast a fraudulent vote."

An indictment was next in order, so it was thought best to ascertain the exact nationality of the prisoner before it was drawn. He was asked:

"Of what country were you a native?"

He answered:

"Massachusetts."—"The Sunny Side of Politics."

Unjust to Visiting Pastors.

Ministers who accept an invitation to occupy a pulpit for a Sunday or two during a pastor's vacation have a right to expect that their compensation shall be commensurate with the ability of the church. When the pastor receives two or three thousand a year it is hardly fair to put "the supply" off with a ten dollar bill. We have known of ministers who, having accepted an urgent invitation to occupy a pulpit, have not received a sum that they would offer to the brother who has preached for them at home during their absence, and they were out of pocket their traveling expenses.—Watchman.

Persevering.

Customer—Waiter, do you remember me? I came in here yesterday and ordered a steak.

Waiter—Yes, sir. Will you have the same thing today, sir?

Customer—Yes, if no one else is using it.—New York Herald.

The Top Notch of Style.

Mrs. Hayrick—Mrs. Lawnmo says all the folks at her house is fashionable people.

Mrs. Meadow—I guess it's so. All the women has dogs, an all th' dogs is sick.—New York Weekly.

Pliny's Giant.

Galabra, the giant whom Pliny mentions as having been "brought out of Arabia" during the reign of Claudius, was ten feet high, of fine proportions and weighed upward of 400 pounds.—Million.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so will change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.
Aug.31-tf.

20
Per Cent.
Reduction
—ON ALL—
OXFORD
TIES
For the Next 10 Days.
THEY MUST BE SOLD.
Geo W. Yocum,
Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Jacob Miller, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Jacob Miller, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE, Adm'r.,
Sept. 6, 1892.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BOEING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.
FOR ALL AGENTS WHO SELL
COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA,
THE MAN AND THE NATION.

BY HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Sec. of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, 4 complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world-famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 splendid Historical Illustrations and Colored Paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, &c. THE GRANDEST BOOK OF THE GREATEST CENTURY. Not the creation of one author, but the combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and thrilling record of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. SELLING BY THE THOUSANDS. Everybody buys. Low price, immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the book business. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursions to the World's Fair.

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and
Trimmings.

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MRS. K. M. HENDERSON,
Saltillo, Pa.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell and Tub Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

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—DEALER IN—

Stoves and Stove Repairs,
PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,
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New Fall and Winter Goods
Arriving at J. G. Neff's Store

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,
MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.58, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:38; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:30 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 40	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56	Shirley	6 40	9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55			9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4:00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6:35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9,10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

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